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GDR COMMENTATOR ANALYZES UPCOMING NATO EXERCISES

LD200520 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2020 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] At NATO headquarters, preparations have started for the great "Autumn Forge" military exercise. As in every autumn, NATO troops will during the coming month once again rehearse their aggressive plans against the socialist states. If one analyzes NATO manuevers, one is struck by the fact that the size of the exercises and the number of troops taking part in them have increased year by year. Matthias Ehrich comments:

The NATO staffs are fond of giving fine sounding names to their maneuvers: Reforger, Lifeline, Cold Fire, Bold Game or Teamwork, to name but a few. Yet however much the names and the practical tasks vary, all exercises have one thing in common: The enemy is always Red. Whether on the battlefield, in the air or at sea, whether the exercise is for attack or defense, whether it is a rehearsal for rapid reinforcement from across the Atlantic or whether the staffs test their operational readiness--the enemy is never in doubt. It is no accident therefore, that the largest number of all NATO maneuvres are staged in the FRG--that is, immediately adjacent to the border with socialism. This will be again the case next September. The most extensive individual exercise of "Autumn Forge" will be held in the northern part of the FRG; 86,000 men including 21,000 Americans and 21,000 Britons especially dispatched to Lower Saxony will take part in this maneuvre, codenamed "Spearpoint". Parallel to "Spearpoint" the battle exercise "St George" will be staged in Hesse close to the GDR border in which 43,000 soldiers and officers will participate. These two exercises of "Autumn Forge" alone will therefore involve 130,000 men. Already there is talk that this year's war exercises will be the largest of the past 10 years.

One might perhaps argue that the Warsaw Pact states also hold maneuvres. After all, it has just been announced that during the first half of Septemer the exercise "Brotherhood in Arms 80" of the combined armed forces will be staged in the GDR and the adjacent Baltic Sea area. Naturally, socialist armies too need troop exercises to test their combat readiness. In view of NATO'S unconcealed preparation for aggression, its long-term program and the Brussels missile decision we have no choice other than increasing our defense preparedness, and this includes maneuvers. This fact cannot however obscure the fundamentally different, and indeed diametrically opposed approach to the question of maneuvers by the Warsaw pact and NATO. In the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act and its provision for confidence, building measures we have both given advance notice of all exercises involving 25,000 men and considerably reduced the total number of maneuvers. NATO has done the opposite.

During the past 5 years its armed forces have taken to the field for exercises some 300 times. "Autumn Forge" was first launched in 1975. The heads of state and government of the NATO countries had just returned to their respective capitals from Helsinki when 235,000 NATO soldiers for the first time rehearsed the formation of attack groups capable of launching surprise strikes against the Warsaw Pact states. Since then the number of troops taking part in NATO'S autumn maneuvers has increased constantly. This trend is clearly contrary to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki documents. The socialist countries on the other hand have repeatedly submitted constructive proposals acceptable to both sides, aimed at extending the confidence-building measures. Let me sum up these proposals: We are in favor of giving prior notice of maneuvers involving not a minimum of 25,000 but 20,000 men and not 3 weeks but 1 month in advance.

The same applies to major exercises by the air and naval forces as well as for troop movements of the ground forces involving more than 20,000 men. The maximum number of troops taking part in maneuvers should be fixed at between 40,000 to 50,000. A positive reply by the NATO states to these proposals is still outstanding, yet their realization could have a truly confidence-building effect.

BULGARIAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA NUCLEAR ARMS SESSION

AU141912 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 14 Aug 80

["On Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms"--BTA headline]

[Text] Geneva, 14 Aug (BTA)--Mr Marin Yotov, head of the Bulgarian delegation and deputy-minister of foreign affairs, spoke at today's plenary session of the conference reviewing the effect of the nuclear arms non-proliferation treaty, which sits in Geneva. He stressed in his speech the importance of the non-proliferation treaty, which for over a decade has been serving the interests of all states and has been contributing to strengthening of international security both on regional and on global scale.

"The final goal of the non-proliferation efforts would not be achieved completely if even one prospective nuclear force will be left out of the scope of measures provided by the non-proliferation treaty. The nuclear efforts of such well-known for their aggressive policy, states as the South African Republic and Israel, who obviously strive after gaining a nuclear potential, are arousing particular concern", said the head of the Bulgarian delegation. "That is why one of the conference's main tasks--the review of the non-proliferation treaty--is to contribute to the further widening of the circle of participants in the treaty until its final universalization".

Bulgaria, which is one of the first participants in the nuclear arms non-proliferation treaty, is using promptly the possibilities offered by the nuclear energy for the peaceful development of her power generation and scientific and technological base. A convincing proof to this end is the fact that 18 per cent of the country's total energy output is provided by the nuclear reactors operating in Bulgaria. Bulgaria widely uses peaceful nuclear energy in the industrial and research fields. A decisive role in the successful implementation of this peaceful programme plays the help of the Soviet Union, where highly qualified specialists are trained. The USSR also is Bulgaria's chief supplier of nuclear equipment, technologies and fuel for the needs of the national nuclear energetics.

CSSR DELEGATE TO GENEVA NUCLEAR ARMS TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD191542 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Prague, 19 Aug (CTK)--"Discussions at the Geneva conference on the application of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty centred not only on the problems of disarmament, but also peaceful use of nuclear energy," Milos Vejvoda, head of the Czechoslovak delegation in Geneva, deputy foreign minister, said in an interview with CETEKA.

"In our speeches we pointed to the good experience we have in the use of atomic energy, and cooperation with the international atomic energy agency in Vienna. Czechoslovakia regularly participates in the activities of this agency, especially in the sphere of control," he said, adding that "we will do everything for all conclusions endorsed at the conference to contribute to an effective use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes."

GDR DISARMAMENT ENVOY: WEST'S TURN TO MOVE

LD152301 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1610 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin--Ambassador Gerhard Herder, GDR representative on the Geneva disarmament committee, has granted NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and ADN the following interview:

Question: You have represented the GDR in the Geneva disarmament committee for many years. What do you regard as the most important task at present in the struggle for peace and international security?

Answer: The GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, has always advocated safeguarding peace as the most important common possession of the whole of mankind. That is what guides all the international activity of our socialist state and its work in the Geneva disarmament committee. The most important thing is to stop the arms race, which is accelerated by imperialist circles, to agree on specific disarmament measures, and thus to complement political detente with military detente. This fundamental task is all the more urgent since certain circles, especially in the United States and NATO, are making great efforts to exacerbate international relations, to move from detente to confrontation and to deprive the peoples of the world of what has been achieved in the struggle for strengthening peace, for detente and cooperation.

Question: This means that the international controversy over the questions of peace, security and disarmament is becoming more acute?

Answer: Yes, and that is precisely why it is so necessary that all those who are interested in maintaining and strengthening peace, which is the overwhelming majority of mankind, should put a stop to those who are trying to push the world to the brink of war again. That is the overriding concern of the declaration in which the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states appealed to the leading statesmen, governments, parliaments, to all social forces of the world, at its meeting of May of this year. This declaration is a comprehensive program of action of international significance for safeguarding peace, detente and for disarmament.

Of particular importance in this constructive plan is the proposal to hold a meeting at the highest level of representatives of states of all regions of the world. This would have one goal: safeguarding peace. The peoples of the world rightly judge those who bear government responsibility according to what they are doing to solve this question of all questions.

Question: The recent activity of NATO does not correspond to this standard.

Answer: The aggressive circles of this imperialist military pact have for years been doing everything possible to push Europe and the world in a direction totally opposed to the Helsinki Final Act. This is manifested above all in the long-term armament program decided on at the NATO Council meeting in Washington in May 1978 and in the Brussels missiles decision of December 1979. This is also shown by the endless procrastination over the ratification of SALT II by the United States. NATO has thus laid heavy burdens on the nations striving for disarmament and detente. They are attempting to change the approximate military balance in favor of the imperialist bloc.

Question: What does that mean for Europe?

Answer: It is a massive attack on the very foundations of European security and detente. The NATO decision on producing new American nuclear medium-range missiles and to deploy them in West Europe, first and foremost in the FRG, is fateful for the peace of our continent. Europe must remain a center of peace, however. We in the GDR know only too well what war means. It is for this very reason that our socialist state has from the moment of its foundation worked so resolutely with all its strength to make peace more secure. This determination was expressed by our people once again at the end of last year with 13.1 million signatures to the GDR statement. They thus reaffirmed their total agreement with the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist states. We have not rebuilt our country from ruins in order that it may fall into ruins once again.

Erich Honecker said on this subject at the 12th SED Central Committee meeting: "The most important thing is to safeguard peace. The cycle of war-peace-war, which has been broken by the efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist community in the last few decades, must not be repeated, as was noted at the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee."

Question: Is that not also the concern of the other nations of our continent?

Answer: Naturally, and for that reason it is not sufficient for the governments of the socialist countries alone to submit specific proposals to the Geneva disarmament committee and other international bodies. On the occasion of the ending of the regular meeting of the committee for 1980 I have pointed to the attempts by the imperialist side to negotiate with the socialist states from a position of strength. Such an attitude is contrary to the interests of the nations.

Disarmament cannot be achieved via a one-way street. It is a question of the recognition and implementation of the principles of equality and equal undiminished security for all. For this reason the West too must finally adopt a constructive attitude to the problems of halting the arms race and to effective disarmament measures.

Question: Instead of this, imperialist propaganda claims continuously that the West is threatened by the East?

Answer: The myth of the threat from the East is described, not unjustly as the lie of the century. Whenever imperialists want to carry out new dangerous armament plans they attempt to mislead the nations in this way. That applies this time too. Even Afghanistan has to suffer in order to justify the new American nuclear missiles in West Europe. But the Brussels decision was taken before the Soviet aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which was threatened by imperialist intervention.

And even the Iranian people's revolution serves imperialist propaganda as a pretext for the creation of intervention troops and other arms buildup measures, which have the sole aim of changing the military balance. All that is lies and deception intended to divert attention from the most important matter: from disarmament. In reality those who talk nonsense about a threat from the East are concerned with specific political, economic and military interests, with positions of power in the most diverse parts of the world, with having sources of raw materials at their disposal, with subjugating the nations of the world who are proceeding on the road of independence. By now the United States has stationed 480,000 soldiers in 30 countries of the world and has created a system of bases which spans the whole world.

And it is precisely they who speak of a threat from the East. But from the East come the constructive proposals for peace, security, disarmament, cooperation and free development of all nations.

What the nations expect is a positive response from the West. But instead of constructive responses to the proposals of the USSR, the GDR and all socialist states there come from the West nothing but fresh reports of accelerated armament. In a word, it is the West's turn to make a move.

Question: Is not this propaganda using the lie about a threat also aimed at carrying through the U.S. course of confrontation in Europe?

Answer: Of course, Europe is the continent in which the process of detente, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems has made the most progress in the last few years. That is all the more significant since it is on our continent that the boundary between the social systems of socialism and imperialism, between the NATO bloc and the states of the Warsaw Pact, runs. The European treaties, with the Helsinki Final Act, set an example of worldwide significance. It is for that reason that the aggressive imperialist circles want to destroy what has been achieved in Europe and return to the cold war.

It is from this that the special responsibility of the nations, of the governments of the European states in the present international situation arises. There is no rational alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Only a few days ago Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed during their friendly meeting in the Crimea that both states, together with the other member states of the Warsaw Pact, continue to strive for the implementation of measures for military detente and for a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe. Far from frivolously sacrificing the European treaties to an unpredictable policy, it is necessary to safeguard what has been achieved and to expand it further. Of particular importance is a conscientious attitude to international treaties and agreements, which were milestones in the development of the process of detente and the fashioning of its legal basis.

Question: What must be done above all to preserve what has been achieved to date in the struggle for European security and to complement political detente with military detente?

Answer: It is still necessary first and foremost to overcome the deadlock in the disarmament dialogue which has been caused by NATO's Brussels missiles decision.

This was the purpose of several meetings of leading politicians of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with statesmen from the capitalist world. Despite the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism and NATO, the GDR supports such efforts and plays an active part in them, as you know.

The GDR emphatically supports the new proposals which the Soviet Union has submitted on the start of negotiations between the USSR and the United States on medium-range nuclear missiles. The discussion of the question of medium-range missiles must be tackled at the same time as and in conjunction with the problem of the U.S. forward-based nuclear missile systems. Possible agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States can then be realized after the ratification of SALT II.

The time has also come for a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, as was proposed by the socialist states.

The GDR is determined to do everything possible, along with its allies, to continue the dialogue on an end to the arms race and on specific disarmament measures.

Question: What further steps can be taken along this road?

Answer: The GDR is of the view that progress is possible at the Vienna talks on the reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe, if the other side does not continue to protract the negotiations but also shows realism and good will. It is well known that the socialist countries recently submitted a proposal for the withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. military personnel from central Europe in a first stage. It should be noted that this proposal was made after the unilateral reduction of Soviet troops stationed on GDR territory by 20,000 military personnel, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military equipment, proposed by Leonid Brezhnev in agreement with the GDR and all Warsaw Pact states in Berlin last October, had been carried out. I should thus like to reiterate: It is the West's turn to make a move.

The GDR is in favor of achieving substantial results at the coming Madrid meeting of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act, results which serve the further implementation of the Final Act, which give an impetus to security and cooperation in Europe. Among these is the convening of the European conference on military detente and disarmament, as has been mentioned.

The GDR is in favor of agreeing on practical measures toward halting the arms race beside the ratification of SALT II: a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests, a ban on radiological weapons, a ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of their stockpiles, the nonuse of nuclear weapons against nonnuclear states, on whose territory there are not nuclear weapons, and the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states where there are none at present.

The GDR is also in favor of the start of international negotiations on the conclusion of an international treaty on the nonuse of force, on a halt to the production of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stockpiles until they are totally eliminated, on a ban on the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, and on the reduction of the military budget.

We are also in favor of everything which serves to safeguard the peaceful life of our own people and all other peoples. We are opposed to everything which endangers peace, disarmament, detente and cooperation among nations. These aims are supported by the GDR with all its might.

ATA: GIEREK SPEECH REFLECTS 'PANIC' OF POLISH LEADERS

AU201154 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 20 Aug 80

["Gierek Experiences the Shivering Fevers of His Predecessor, Gomulka"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 20 (ATA)--The wave of the indignation of the Polish workers is mounting from day to day. The events that are taking place in the Baltic seaports recall on you of the events that took place there almost ten years ago and now Gierek experiences the shivering fevers of his predecessor, Gomulka. The speech of the first secretary of the Polish revisionist party on the country's radio-television was a hotchpotch demagogy and threats, clearly reflecting the panic that has striken the Polish leadership. Gierek was compelled to admit the tense situation created in the country as a result of the protest movement, the difficult situation of the economy and of the working masses. As usually, he did spare the promises that "measures will be taken" to stabilize the situation. [sentence as received] At the same time, he made open threats giving to understand that there have not been used all the means for the extinction of the protest movement.

Gierek said many things but he "forgot" to name the true causes of the current events, which are the same causes of the 1970 strikes that brought about Gomulka's overthrow. He failed to admit the fact that irrespective of its promises, the Polish leadership walked during these last ten years on the same rails as Gomulka had done, that it deepened the country's neocolonialist dependence on Soviet social-imperialism and pursued the policy of open doors towards Western capital, intensified the oppression and exploitation of the working people. This road has led Poland to a deep crisis, which weighs ever more heavily on the shoulders of the broad labouring masses of the country. It is precisely this antipeople and antinational policy that has aroused the hatred and revolt of the Polish proletariat and neither demagogy nor threats and violence can put down this revolt.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVAL--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the PLA, a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan (Left), headed by Comrade Junji Abe, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party, arrived in Albania on a friendly visit. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA Behar Shtylla, the vice-director of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee of the PLA, Dhimiter Stamo, and other comrades. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Aug 80 AU]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A delegation of the Central Council of the TUA, headed by the secretary of the Central Council of the TUA Idriz Dhrami, which will attend the proceedings of the 6th National Congress of the General Federation of the Trade Unions of Iraq, left for the Republic of Iraq yesterday. The delegation was seen off by the secretary of the Central Council of the TUA, Sotir Kocollari. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Aug 80 AU]

GIEREK SPEECH ON DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND REPORTED

AU201944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered a speech over national Polish radio and television in which he expressed concern over the developments that took place during the past few weeks and particularly during the past few days in Poland that are connected with work stoppages in certain enterprises.

In his speech carried by PAP, the Polish leader noted that the numerous objective facts that have caused the present economic problems, certain errors in economic policy have also played a major role.

Gierek touched on some of the problems that have emerged in the Polish economy. Among them, he emphasized the excessive consumption of energy, fuels and raw materials, unsatisfactory discipline, low quality of products, bad crops in 1979, unfulfillment of the plans for goods for the market and the imbalance caused as a result of this on the market.

Regardless of this, after taking into account the necessity for regulating the salaries of certain vocational groups and expressing a desire for establishing conditions for increasing the effectiveness of the economy's management, Gierek said, we decided to increase the worker's wage fund in 1980 by many billions of zloty. With our entire policy we strive to maintain the real incomes of the people.

He emphasized that a dangerous point in the latest developments was the attempt to politically utilize the work stoppages and to create an atmosphere of tension by irresponsible persons and anarchistic and antisocial groups.

We consider ourselves dutybound, Gierek continued, to say with all our determination that no activities directed against the foundations of the social systems in Poland can and will be tolerated.

Nobody can rely on any concessions, compromises or even waverings concerning this issue. The socialist system is invariably connected with Poland's state interest, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said. Only a socialist Poland can be a free and independent country with inviolable borders.

REPORTAGE ON GREEK CP LEADER FLORAKIS, THEODORAKIS VISIT

Zhivkov Meeting

AU200947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on 20 August received at the Evksinograd Residence Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party, and Mikis Theodorakis, noted composer and well-known political figure, who are visiting Bulgaria.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

Award to Theodorakis

AU201902 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today received Mikis Theodorakis, the noted Greek composer and well-known public and political figure, who is visiting Bulgaria in connection with his being awarded with the Cyril and Methodius Order, First Degree. Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the ceremony.

The ceremony on the festive presentation of the Cyril and Methodius Order, First Degree, with which the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has awarded him for his remarkable achievements in music and for his contribution to the cultural rapprochement between the Bulgarian and the Greek peoples and in connection with his 55th birthday, was held in the Evksinograd Residence.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented this high order and addressed him as follows: You deserve this recognition because of your e.tire past creative path with which you noteworthily contributed to the cultural treasure of your people, to our common peninsula and to the world. We express our best feelings for you, dear Comrade Theodorakis, not only because your songs are widely popular in Bulgaria but also because they have always carried on their wings the common hopes of our peoples for peace, good neighborliness, universal happiness and success.

The decree of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I wish to assure you, expresses the respect of all Bulgarians, of all Bulgarian communists and patriots for your creative work as composer and for your selflessness as a civilian in the great contemporary struggle for peace.

As it has always been in human history, the highest creative realization today can also be achieved by those artists who can combine their impulses with the impulses of their peoples into a single entity. In your person we congratulate the great creator, public figure, a man of public-spirited consciousness who has in the most difficult times marched along with his people's struggle for national independence, democracy and social progress. That is why I am glad that our comrade and associate Harilaos Florakis is also present at this meeting.

Our meetings with state, political and cultural figures of the two countries have already become a good tradition which strengthens our friendship and contributes to the development of our mutual relations. I wish to also express the nope that in the not-too-distant future we will be glad to again welcome the respected Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, now president of the neighboring and friendly Greece, Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

Please, accept the medal for art and culture of the People's Republic of Bulgaria as a symbol of the ties that have existed throughout the centuries, the ties that now link us and that will link our neighboring countries forever, Todor Zhivkov emphasized.

This distinction given for your noteworthy achievements in music and for your contribution to the cultural rapprochement between the Bulgarian and the Greek peoples is also given on the occasion of your 55th birthday. This is a further manifestation of Bulgaria's will to live in peace, good neighborliness and cooperation, in an atmosphere of mutual cooperation and confidence with neighboring Greece.

Mikis Theodorakis also delivered a speech.

Grisha Filipov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev and leaders of creative unions also attended the ceremony. Harilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party, was also present.

State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner in honor of the Greek composer. Grisha Filipov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev and leaders of creative unions as well as Comrade Harilaos Florakis also attended.

REPORTAGE ON WPC CHAIRMAN CHANDRA VISIT IN SOFIA

Press Conference

AU201513 Sofia BTA in English 1535 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Sofia, 20 Aug (BTA)--Mr Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council who arrived here yesterday, today gave a news conference. He made the journalists of the Bulgarian capital familiar with the international preparations of the World Peace Parliament of the nations, which will sit in Sofia from September 23 to 27.

Mr Chandra pointed out that already 110 states have confirmed their participation in this most important initiative of the World Peace Council. Representatives of more than 60 international organizations, leaders of 100 communist, socialist, centre, agrarian, radical, Christian Democratic and leftists parties, members of youth, students, sports and religious organizations and of more than 200 TU organizations will take part in the parliament's sessions. Prominent political and public figures will come to Sofia: Sam Nuyoma, chairman of the Organization for Liberation of Namibia (SWAPO), Nino Pasti and Antoine Sanguinetti - former NATO generals, Pimen - patriarch of Moscow and all Russia and James Lemond - member of Britain's Liberal Party.

"The broad international backing of the peace parliament is an expression of the will of the world progressive public to oppose the imperialist policy of arms race which gravely endangers the world with a nuclear catastrophe. One of the world parliament's most important tasks will be to evolve an effective programme to counter the 'new nuclear strategy' of the USA," stressed Mr Chandra.

Mr Chandra praised highly the work of the Bulgarian preparatory committee and underlined that Sofia is absolutely ready to welcome the peace delegates.

Zhivkov Meeting

AU211010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Romesh Chandra, WPC president, on 21 August at Evksinograd Residence.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

BRIEFS

LEADERS AT CELEBRATION--A celebration marking the first anniversary of the Children's Assembly which was held in Sofia in 1979 was marked near Sofia today. Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Georgi Ivanov, the first Bulgarian cosmonaut, were among those attending the celebration. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Aug 80 AU]

BOZHINOV IN RAZGRAD--A plenum of the Razgrad Okrug Party Committee chaired by Anastasiy Doychev, okrug party first secretary, is being held in Razgrad. Problems were discussed connected with the organizational and political work of the primary organizations in conformity with introducing the new economic mechanism. Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the plenum. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Aug 80 AU]

ARMY GENERAL ACCUSES U.S. OF PREPARING CHEMICAL WARFARE PLANS

AU201315 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 33, 13 Aug 80 p 16

[Article by Lt Gen Michail Kirjan: "Who Is Preparing Chemical Warfare?"]

[Excerpts] Recently the American, British and French press (CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, SUNDAY TIMES, QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, etc) whipped up a new anti-Soviet campaign, this time with the aim of kindling hysteria around the fabrication of a "Soviet chemical and bacteriological warfare preparation." To give this version a semblance of veracity it is being supported by construed "evidence." The pages of newspapers are, for instance, teeming with reports on the alleged use of toxic substances by Soviet troops in Afghanistan and on the USSR's alleged preparations for a chemical attack against West European countries.

However, it is one thing to raise a propagandistic hue and cry and it is quite another thing to furnish proof. No newspaper or magazine is able to provide a single objective fact substantiating these absurd figments of the imagination. Nor are there any witnesses who could confirm the "facts" that are being presented. The question inevitably comes to mind: Why and at whose instructions is all this being done?

It is not at all difficult to find an answer to this question. The Western reactionary press, which presents itself as "independent" and "objective," is fulfilling a social order by influential government circles and the military-industrial complex of their countries. The fabrications about the alleged use of chemical weapons by Soviet troops in Afghanistan is designed to camouflage the real intensification of terrorist research and practical actions (especially in the United States and Great Britain) toward the development of new and the perfection of the existing types of chemical and biological weapons. It is no longer a secret today that the United States and NATO have a considerable arsenal of chemical and biological substances. Large stocks of lethal substances and of substances paralyzing the nervous system were established in the United States during World War II and after the war they continued to increase. A few years ago the U.S. administration vowed to destroy the stocks of the lethal wet eye gas. Vociferous propaganda accompanied this promise. However, under the impact of the Pentagon's resistance the American administration backed away from the plan to destroy the stocks of toxic substances. It has already been officially announced that the arsenal of chemical weapons near Denver, Colorado will be maintained intact. In the fiscal year 1981 $4.2 billion are to be spent to increase the stocks of toxic substances; of this sum more than $20 million are to be spent for the production of substances paralyzing the nervous system alone.

The research and development of new types of chemical weapons is being advanced. A sum of $1.3 million is to be spent next year for developing a new generation of such weapons for the ground forces alone.

Great attention is being devoted in the United States to the training of troops in the use of chemical and biological weapons. The ways of deploying chemical and biological weapons in combat and during miscellaneous operations are being tested. They are to be employed during strategic as well as during tactical combat operations--suddenly and in a highly concentrated form to prevent the adversary from making use of protective devices. It is also envisaged that chemical and biological weapons will be used for subversive purposes at places where many people assemble, against sources of water, food-storage facilities, public catering enterprises and other facilities. The application of chemical and biological weapons is being prepared on such a large basis even though they not only kill a certain group of people, but also have a disastrous effect on the overall balance of nature. [paragraph continues]

This was confirmed especially by the experiences with the mass application of various toxic chemical substances during the American war in Vietnam. Research has revealed that these substances cause genetic disturbances and incurable diseases among people.

However, the Pentagon is no longer content with its "outdated" experiences with the use of toxic substances in Vietnam. Together with the CIA it is conducting experiments on its own fellow citizens. Moreover, the United States is trying ever more persistently to drag its NATO partners into the realization of its monstrous plans of preparing chemical and biological warfare.

Such is the real background of the latest provocative hue and cry raised by the United States and Great Britain at the instigation of the American CIA. It is nothing but a smokescreen for the strategists of feverish armament, for their efforts to use a new generation of chemical and biological weapons, for the enforcement of an extensive program requiring great financial costs aimed at developing new lethal devices. Under the cloak of this smokescreen the Pentagon is going over from the secret to the public preparation of chemical and biological warfare. This has been reconfirmed by recent events. Recently the world public was able to read a statement by the Afghan Democratic Republic announcing that, after crushing one of the subversive gangs being sent to Afghanistan, on 25 March the Afghan authorities found among the seized trophies chemical grenades made in the United States. Such are the real facts proving guilty the American strategists of chemical warfare and their inspirers, who are trying to impute the blame for the use of chemical weapons on others.

The Soviet Union is guided by humanistic goals and has therefore throughout its history energetically opposed the use of any mass destruction weapons. It proposed a ban on their development and production. Concealing or distorting the USSR's attitude toward this vitally important question amounts to bamboozling the world public.

JAKES ADDRESSES NORTH MORAVIAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING

LD202216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] In the presence of Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ, a special meeting of the Presidium of the North Moravian regional committee of the party with political and economic representatives of the region, on the occasion of a control day of the progress of harvest work, was held in the unified agricultural cooperative Rozvoj in Dubicko in Sumperk District.

Participants discussed the appeal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the Central Committee of the National Front and the federal government for successful implementation of harvest work and approved measures for the speeding up of the harvest in the region. Comrade Milos Jakes paid tribute to the organizational work of party, and state bodies and social organizations so far and the initiative of farmers in the implementation of the present tasks in the North Moravian region. He said that because of the considerable later harvest there is a danger of losses during the harvest this year and this is why it is necessary to complete the harvest of grain crops, including the gathering of straw, on time and with minimum losses, with the participation of citizens.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH ZAMBIA--Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, met in Prague on 18 August with Unia G. Mwila, the visiting Zambian minister of agriculture and water development. They discussed questions connected with the further expansion of CSSR-Zambian economic and scientific-technical cooperation. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Aug 80 p 2 AU]

FRG SCIENTIST VIEWS MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF GDR POLICE

DW200942 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Aug 80 p 7

[Article by Hans Ruehle, head of the Social Sciences Research Institute of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation in St Augustin near Bonn: "The National People's Army Sees a Brother in Arms in the Vopo"]

[Text] Erich Honecker made a point of thanking his interior minister, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, in a personal order on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Police (Vopo) on 1 July, for his "outstanding achievements in the establishment, development, and constant enhancement of the performance of the German People's Police." The fact that the group observing its anniversary involves a police organization "in the service of home defense" during a time of armed forces comparisons and attempted troop reductions is reason enough to take a closer look at these "brothers in arms" of the National People's Army [NVA]. This is all the more necessary since the accessible literature on the Vopo is extremely sparse.

Apart from the NVA there are in the GDR many other organs which are in the "service of home defense." This militarization of nearly the whole state apparatus is attributable to the fact that "socialist home defense" is officially defined as "the armed protection of a socialist state against an imperialist aggression organized within and without." Hence, the GDR does not differentiate between external and internal state of emergency. The belief that the internal state of emergency is the expression of "subversive activities of the external enemy," rules out by necessity, as it were, a separation of army and police.

Against this general background the Vopo in the GDR's eventful history has developed into a structure which, on the one hand, performs the classic police tasks (for instance, as constabulary, traffice police, criminal investigation police, transport police) and consists of clearly military units, on the other (the so-called Vopo battalions--Bereitschaften).

Inevitably this military part of the Vopo deserves primary attention, not only because in a general disarmament euphoria the assessment of this "police force" inevitably leads to classification and thus to counting problems, but also because this part of the Vopo has played a significant role in the GDR's history: The Vopo battalions not only obeyed the SED during the popular uprising of 17 June 1953; they were also used in Berlin on 13 August 1961.

It was last but not least these "tests" which made the Vopo battalions recognized "brothers in arms in green uniforms" of the NVA. In 1969 the individual battalions were given troop flags, and from 1970 on they were allowed to adorn themselves with traditional names from the proletarian movement. In the same year the Vopo battalions were officially incorporated in the armed forces of the GDR's territorial defense and participated in corresponding troop exercises.

Politically Reliable

At present 21 Vopo battalions exist with a personnel strength totaling 18,000 men. Each Vopo battalion corresponds to a reinforced armored infantry battalion of the Soviet pattern with respect to its personnel strength, as well as with respect to its equipment, possessing 2 motorized deployment companies [Einsatzkompanien]; 1 armored personnel carrier company; 1 mortar company; 1 staff company with a signal platoon; an army engineers platoon; a chemical platoon; a reconnaissance platoon; a transport platoon; a logistics group; a regulating group; and a medical group. The equipment consists of armored personnel carriers (BTR-152, BTR-40), field ordnance, mortars, heavy machineguns, and light infantry arms.

Inducted in Vopo battalions are conscripts who are tasked with special "cadre-political" requirements. Noncommissioned and commissioned officers are selected personnel which guarantees the implementation of the training task of "creating the political and military preconditions for the highest possible level of combat readiness."

An article on the "brotherhood in arms" troop exercise discloses what concrete mission the Vopo battalions have in case of hostilities. Under these exercises it was the mission of the Vopo battalions to neutralize enemy commando units on the one hand, and to cover in the direct rear area their own operational army units in their advance. Beyond that it may be concluded from the training of the Vopo battalions that they are also intended for missions at critical points in the event of internal revolts. Granted, some of their arms and equipment may be a bit obsolete, yet in view of the reliability of the personnel of the Vopo these battalions no doubt represent elite units.

The stationing of Vopo battalions is in keeping with the necessity resolutant from their mission. While normally there is one battalion each in the GDR's 14 Bezirke, two Vopo battalions each have been stationed in the industrial key Bezirke of Leipzig, Halle, and Magdeburg with their large proportion of workers; in Potsdam; and for the Presidium of the Vopo in East Berlin, and for the protection of the government district, even three battalions have been stationed there.

Obviously those in government have not yet gotten over the shock of 1953. Therefore they rely on the elite soldiers of the Vopo rather than on the political reliability of the workers; and anyone doing his job in such cases in a particularly "partisan and responsible" manner has a chance of being honored by the minister of the interior and chief of the German people's policy, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, as a "meritorious people's policeman."

Thirty-five years of German People's Police--this is a jubilee commemorated with shudders by many people who participated in the events of 17 June 1953. But by the same token, 35 years of German People's Police indicate that militarization of state and society in the other part of Germany began early. Like all socialist systems the GDR has had a great demand for armed personnel from the outset for reasons of internal security, to be sure, yet this alone will not explain the militarization of the GDR.

It is necessary to add two components. On the one hand the comprehensive organization of the whole population of conscription age in the GDR insures the constant option of ideological indoctrination and political control, while on the other hand--and this is mostly withheld--the GDR contributes considerably to the overall potential of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Federal Border Police Must Not Be Weakened

If one takes a look at the total strength of the active units, it can be seen that in the event of an identical proportion between population and military and/or paramilitary forces such as in the GDR, the Federal Republic of Germany would have to maintain more than 1 million soldiers just in peace times. Of these again, about 35 percent or 350,000 men would have to be organized in border and police units. In reality the corresponding forces of the Federal Republic are just about half that strong, and only 8.5 percent of them are formed by border protection and police units.

It goes without saying that the GDR cannot and must not be a model for the Federal Republic of Germany; but the very 35th anniversary of the Vopo as a "police troop" in the truest sense of the word should be cause in the West for pondering the question as to what it means when the West German Federal Border Police is "demilitarized" while on the other side the Vopo is building up into a military task force at the same time.

HORIZONT INTERVIEWS SED'S KLEIBER ON RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

AU182100 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 33/1980 p 3

[Unattributed interview with Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side in the Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the GDR and Iraq: "GDR-Iraq: Friendly Relations, Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] HORIZONT: You recently visited Baghdad at the head of a GDR party-state delegation on the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq. What were your impressions and what is your assessment of the outcome of the trip?

Guenther Kleiber: The participation of a GDR party-state delegation in the festivities on the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq is an expression of the traditionally friendly relations between the two states and peoples of many-years standing. The GDR party-state leadership as well as the people have always shown great interest and sympathy for the struggle of the Iraqi people. The participation of 120 delegations from 68 countries, particularly also including party-government delegations from the socialist fraternal states, underscores the international prestige of the Republic of Iraq.

Our delegation was able to see very impressively for itself the successful advance of the Iraqi people on the road toward their economic and social development and to the strengthening of their national independence. I am thinking in this context particularly of the obvious progress in the country's industrialization, in developing its infrastructure as well as in education, health service and social affairs.

As far as the results of the trip are concerned I would particularly like to stress the many talks with leading personalities of the Republic of Iraq. The meetings with President Saddam Husayn, secretary general of the Regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first vice premier of the Republic of Iraq, and with other members of the Iraqi Government were imbued with the joint determination to further dynamically fashion and develop our cooperation.

On the basis of what has been achieved thus far, proof of which is the great number of agreements and accords concluded between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq alone as well as the routine exchange of views between leading representatives of the two countries, multifaceted opportunities are opening up to achieve this objective.

HORIZONT: It may be gathered from your statement that stable relations exist between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq. On what bases are the political and economic cooperation developing?

Guenther Kleiber: The official statements by leading Iraqi personalities on the national holiday have shown that multifaceted agreement or similar views exist between our two countries with respect to the problem of preserving peace which is vitally essential for all mankind. Like the GDR the Republic of Iraq endorses the policy of peaceful coexistence, denounces the attempts by aggressive imperialist quarters at again imposing on the world a policy of confrontation and cold war, and it draws from all this the conclusion of intensifying the collaboration between all the peace-loving states and forces.

It became evident in my meetings with the representatives of the Republic of Iraq that the foreign policy of the GDR aimed at securing peace in the world and at continuing the detente process, as well as its attitude of solidarity vis-a-vis the just struggle of the Arab peoples, enjoys great esteem. [paragraph continues]

The struggle for peace and a happy future of our peoples, against imperialism and the dangerous consequences of its policy--regardless whether it is in Europe, the Middle East, Africa or in other regions of the world--constitutes a solid basis for developing relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq and for deepening them. In doing so we shall also in the future be guided by the principles of sovereign equality and noninterference in internal affairs. Cooperation between our countries in the economic field occupies an important place within the framework of the overall relations among our countries. It is particularly in this sphere that the usefulness of mutually advantageous relations for our peoples' prosperity is becoming obvious.

HORIZONT: Taking up your last remark: What is your assessment of the relations in the economic field?

Guenther Kleiber: It certainly is well known to you that economic relations have existed between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq since the conclusion of the trade agreement in 1958. These relations continuously developed further with the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1969 and with the agreement on economic and technical cooperation concluded in the same year. Ever since that time foreign trade turnover between the two countries has increased rapidly and had grown 18-fold in the 1969-79 period. I would like to underscore that it was possible particularly in that period to considerably develop the mutual relations and to consolidate them. The talks and consultations conducted at top level in the past few years have substantially contributed to the deepening of the bilateral relations.

On all these occasions both sides have always reaffirmed their determination to deepen long-term cooperation and to expand it into additional areas. An important step for the consolidation and further development of the economic relations was undertaken with the conclusion of an agreement about setting up the standing committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq in 1974. Since that time annual sessions of the committee have been held, most recently the 5th session this April in Baghdad.

Since the start of its activities the standing committee has accomplished successful work for mutual benefit. It was in that period that the GDR delivered a great number of railroad cars for passengers and for goods. Technical signal and safety equipment were supplied for the Iraqi railroad system. Wheat mills, pump stations and other modern plants were erected. Other projects are in a stage of realization. Scientific-technical cooperation has been further expanded on the basis of existing work programs. During all that time the Republic of Iraq has developed into an important supplier of oil to our republic. At the same time imports of other produce of the Republic of Iraq into the GDR are gaining increasingly greater importance.

HORIZONT: How would you describe the development of the structure of exports and what examples are there of this?

Guenther Kleiber: When fashioning its exports structure the GDR proceeds from the national economic requirements of the Republic of Iraq for fashioning its national economy. In this context particular importance attaches to exports of products of the metal processing industry.

Some 95 percent of GDR exports to Iraq are machinery and equipment as well as plants. Other main export commodities include W-50 trucks construction and road construction machinery, cranes, rice silos, textile machines, printing machines, diesel generator plants, products of electrical engineering, motorcycles, swathmowing machines, milking installations and other items. By supplying these products the GDR actively supports the Republic of Iraq in building its industry and in developing its agriculture and infrastructure.

The importance of the exports of plants has increased in the past few years in keeping with the needs of the Iraqi market. Projects such as the "modern Baghdad slaughterhouse," repair works for roadbuilding machinery, motors and agricultural machines, a cable works and a spark plug factory are examples that the GDR is also taking into consideration this development.

On the basis of the Iraqi development plan the GDR will continue also in the future to use all the existing possibilities to participate in similar projects and in doing so will focus on traditional fields such as textile industry, printing industry and the metal processing industry, and also on agricultural projects.

I would not like to miss the opportunity to point out the scientific-technical cooperation in the relations between both countries. GDR experts are conveying experiences and knowledge in the most varied fields in ministries, administrations and enterprises. On the other hand Iraqi citizens are acquiring the necessary knowledge in various specialties in the GDR in order to subsequently fill responsible posts in the Iraqi economy.

This development of the economic relations in many fields and at many levels is the logical outcome of the developed overall relations between the GDR and the Republic of Iraq.

CUBAN DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR YOUTH FRIENDSHIP MEETING

Welcome at Airport

LD181322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1101 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Berlin 18 Aug (ADN)--The Cuban delegation to the first great friendship meeting of young people from Cuba and the GDR which begins in Rostok on Wednesday arrived in Berlin on Monday. The 200 delegates who, together with 1,500 young Cubans working and studying in the GDR, are attending this meeting, were cordially welcomed at Berlin's Schoenfeld Airport by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and the Secretariat of the Central Council. Also present was Julio Garcia Oliveras, ambassador of the Cuban Republic in the GDR.

Hundreds of young people welcomed the delegation led by Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists (UJC), on the flag-decked tarmac.

In a speech, Egon Krenz said that the GDR youth stands firmly by the side of Cuba's young generation in the socialist development and the fight against U.S. imperialism.

Luis Orlando Dominguez expressed his thanks for the warm welcome. His country's youth is constantly honoring life and work of such determined fighters as Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, Ernst Thaelmann, Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht and Wilhelm Pieck, whose ideological heritage is the guide of revolutionaries everywhere.

The head of the Cuban delegation paid tribute to the successes of the two countries in the joint struggle against imperialism. The meeting of the young of the GDR and Cuba will be permeated by the ideas of proletarian internationalism, he said. Together with the GDR youth, the boys and girls of the socialist American state will always make their contribution to ensure that the bands of friendship between the GDR and Cuba grow today and forever.

In the afternoon the guests will lay wreaths at Berlin memorial places, while tonight they will be meeting FDJ student brigades.

Krenz Airport Speech

LD182304 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2040 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Speech by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, on 18 August at Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport to the Cuban delegation attending the first friendship meeting between youths of the GDR and Cuba--recorded]

[Text] We have waited a long time for this day and we have prepared ourselves well for it. We welcome you, thesons and daughters from the homeland of Jose Marti and Che Guevara, to the soil of the first socialist German state in history. [applause]

You have come to a country which is building the developed socialist society at the meeting point of socialism and imperialism, at the border of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. This is the best social order worthy of man that has ever existed on German soil. We are now happy that we can welcome you, the delegates from the first socialist country of Latin America, from the Red island in the Caribbean. GDR youth always stood and stands today firmly by your side.

We have a great understanding of your struggle for the shaping of the socialist social order, and in the struggle against U.S. impoerialism. We demand again from this place that U.S. imperialism ends the blockade and at long last grants the Cuban people respite in the socialist building of its homeland. You have come to our country at an interesting point in time. The Cuban people are preparing for the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party, and we in the GDR are preparing for the 10th SED Congress. These important events in the lives of our peoples show the spirit in which our first meeting of friendship between the youth of the GDR and the Republic of Cuba will take place.

And yet another important event marks the spirit of our meeting: Comrades Fidel Castro and Erich Honecker this year signed in your country the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our countries. This treaty is in the truest meaning of the word also a treaty for youth, because it sketches out the firm alliance of friendship between our countries far beyond the limits of this millenium.

And therefore we can say during the arrival of your delegation here in the capital city of our socialist GDR: We give our parties the promise to do everything so that this treaty will be implemented in such a manner as has been worked out and signed by our comrades of our Marxist-Leninist parties.

You, dear friends, have had a long journey. We hope your days here in the GDR will be a beautiful experience for you. We look forward to the meetings with you. We know that the best young workers, the best peasants, the best members of your armed organs, and your best athletes, Olympic victors and medal winners of the last Olympic games in Moscow are members of your delegation. Dear friends and comrades, under the leadership of your first secretary, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Luis Orlando Domiguez, we cordially welcome you to the GDR. [applause]

MUECKENBERGER MEETS WITH PCF OFFICIAL ANSART

LD202014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin 20 Aug--Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the central party control commission, on Wednesday met Gustave Ansart, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee politburo.

During the cordial meeting Ansart gave an account of the PCF's struggle against the growing crisis burdens borne by the French working people, particularly their demand for preserving jobs and creating new jobs.

Erich Mueckenberger reported on the decisions adopted by the 12th SED Central Committee meeting and the initiatives launched by GDR working people in preparation for the 10th SED Congress to strengthen their socialist state.

Both men emphasized the firm solidarity of the communists of the two countries. They expressed the determination of their parties to fight vigorously for peace, disarmament and detente and paid tribute to the importance of the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties for setting in motion a broad and powerful campaign of all peace-lovers.

HONECKER RECEIVES INCOMING U.S., OTHER AMBASSADORS

New U.S. Ambassador

LD201828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Aug (ADN)--The consolidation and stabilization of peace requires a genuine switch to disarmament on the basis of the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security. This was stated by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, when he received the U.S. ambassador to the GDR, Herbert Stuart Okun, to receive his credentials on Wednesday.

Ambassador Okun conveyed greetings from President James Carter, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. Both men expressed their conviction that the further development of bilateral relations benefits both states and serves the cause of peace.

Other New Ambassadors

LD202214 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Erich Honecker today received the ambassadors of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mrs Amilcar Cabral; the People's Republic of Bangladesh, (Zofron); and from Australia, John Daniel McCredie, to receive their letters of credence.

PROTESTS LODGED AGAINST AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS FROM FRG

LD181734 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1657 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN)--In recent days there has been an alarming increase in violations of GDR airspace from the FRG. A single-engined aircraft coming from the FRG in a provocative manner penetrated GDR airspace on 15 August in Suhl Bezirk and on 17 August in Magdeburg Bezirk. These renewed airspace violations constitute a flagrant disregard of international law. They also seriously endanger safety in the GDR's airspace.

It is pointed out in this connection that the GDR has repeatedly made emphatic protests against such airspace violations, which are contrary to international law, and expressed the expectation that the FRG Government will take the requisite steps to preclude future violations of GDR airspace. The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly protests these renewed airspace violations and draws the attention of the FRG authorities to the fact that they alone bear the full responsibility for the ensuing consequences.

PRESS, RADIO REPORT SITUATION IN POLAND

Polish Leaders, Press Cited

AU191338 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Aug 80 p 2

[S. Molnar article: "The Polish Economy; First Steps of a Reform"]

[Text] There is no mincing matters in Poland today: The economic situation is grave. That is the conclusion reached in a government statement and, at the same time, plan report made at a Sejm session that drew up a balance sheet for 1979 and that is the theme of analyses at PZPR aktiv meetings and in the press. The situation has been further aggravated by floods and downpours that have caused the worst damage in memory, and recovery is delayed by work stoppages that began about 2 weeks ago at some factories and transport enterprises.

Let us look at the facts. As Deputy Premier T. Wraszczyk, chairman of the National Planning Commission, explained to the Sejm, 1979 was a very difficult year: Following an extremely hard winter, as a result of a drought and a flood and increasingly difficult foreign economic conditions, the gross national product last year was 2 percent lower than in 1978. The housing construction plan was not fulfilled and the value of industrial production was 250 billion and the bread grain harvest was 2 million tons short of the target. Because of the latter, more bread grain had to be imported for convertible currency, in many cases, to the detriment of raw material and subsidiary material imports, so that, consequently, the balance of payments last year continued to deteriorate.

Thus, officially and with the utmost frankness, the situation has been surveyed. Emphasis is now placed on two subsequent closely interconnected tasks: On revealing the reasons that have caused the present situation and on preparing the changes that have become necessary. As for the reasons, a great deal had been said about the objective ones (the weather, the foreign economy) even previously. In a speech on the formation of a new government, PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek cautioned about subjective shortcomings: The fact that changes and reforms are needed in the direction of the economy that go beyond a traditional further development of the mechanism.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chief editor of POLITIKA (and also a member of the PZPR Central Committee and Sejm) has written the following on that: "What is lacking is an inner harmony of our economy. Management mechanisms are functioning badly...statistics are subject to manipulation. Work discipline is weakening...production restrictions caused by a scarcity of raw material or energy supply problems do not foster an appreciation of work, either." In his article, he cites E. Gierek's speech at a 1971 party Central Committee plenum: "The incongruity between the standard of the means of production, manifest in the material producing apparatus and the vocational qualification of the working people, and outdated methods of direction and administration constitutes a characteristic form of revealing an incongruity between the means of production and conditions in production which, if we do not resolve it in time, will necessarily lead to a crisis and social tensions." Rakowski stressed the timeliness of that conclusion, pointing out: A structural reform must be worked out immediately and it must be introduced in a prudent manner, but energetically and without delay. The system of management must be decentralized, from the factory, the village and the voivodship upward.

Dispelling the tension, that is, to quote TRYBUNA LUDU, "'putting in order' economic life, is an extremely intricate and complex social process inevitably involving irritations, a process that takes place in a living economic organism, under specific (difficult) internal and external conditions." A Sejm resolution encompasses the immediate and specific objectives, the modified plan indexes for 1980. It is intended primarily to increase production for export, even if that involves decreasing production serving other purposes. The production of goods based on imports will be limited. Instead of the originally specified 3-4 percent growth of industrial production, a growth of 2-3 percent is planned, within which the production of less material-intensive goods, those based on domestic, secondary and local raw materials and those that serve a better satisfaction of domestic market requirements will be emphasized.

The July party plenum was already able to report partial successes: The foreign trade balance was positive in the first 6 months of this year, although this has not significantly reduced the country's debts abroad. Exploiting internal reserves has been laid down as the main line. What are these? Rakowski's above-cited article calls to mind that Poland is rich: It is rich in raw materials, arable land and experts--in human energy in general. The most important reserve is: The people like to work well and in an organized manner and they like to earn more. The article notes: People are justified in wanting to live increasingly well and, in the seventies, they have become accustomed to an improvement. However, it must be openly disclosed that even the present conditions can only be preserved at the cost of great difficulties.

Let us take another look at some figures. Despite the fact that specific production costs and the indexes of the productivity of fixed assets have worsened in the past 5 years, work productivity has not improved to the extent planned either and, ultimately, the gross national product diminished last year. In 1979 the income of the population was enhanced--above the plan--by 9.7 percent more wages and by social benefits worth 17 percent more, and in the first quarter of this year by Z4 billion. the consequence of this was that, considering real purchasing power, there is a consumer goods shortfall of Z30 billion on the markets. That is why Edward Gierek said at the July party plenum: "The present economic situation does not make any wage increases on a fairly broad scale possible," because, if the quantity of goods and productivity do not increase, "money becomes a promissary note without collateral" that increases the scarcities, the queues and inflation.

Since--as it is stressed at every forum--it is not possible completely to halt the increase in the cost of living, it is intended to put particular emphasis on improving the material and social position of those people living under the most difficult conditions. And this means: only those people for the time being. In general, the standard of living can only rise with a considerable improvement of work productivity and efficiency. It is pointed out that the leaders, the leadership, must create the prerequisites for this. And a beginning has been made on that path in Poland. More intensive government activity includes stricter control: The courts sit in judgment on directors general who "embellish" their results. The banks have been instructed to strictly punish cases where the wage fund is exceeded. And, in numerous cases, also personal consequences have been drawn: Many deputy ministers have been transferred to other positions and leaders of industrial branches, trusts and enterprises have been replaced.

The first steps have been made--to coin Premier Edward Babiuch's words--to a gradual transformation of the "socially irrational price structure" and subsidy system. (We will return to aspects of the price system in a separate article.) For instance, more meat is now on sale at stores that sell it at a higher price. ZYCIE WARSZAWY has said about these issues: The modification of meat prices has elicited a greater social echo than its material effect. Work has been halted at several enterprises and shops. Of course, this should not be the means for resolving the aforementioned problems. Some people try to exaggerate the work stoppages, others try to play them down.... The reason we are discussing work stoppages is that they have happened at a time that is particularly difficult for the Polish people's economy.

It is obvious that less work does not make the country's economic position easier, particularly if outstanding deliveries hinder the units that constitute a link in the production chain. Even if some groups do achieve a wage increase by stopping work, there is not necessarily a collateral of goods to back this up, and in any case this would have to be withheld elsewhere, where, as in Poland, in general, there is no surplus.

Only through using its internal reserves and its well-organized and good work can the potentially rich country overcome the present situation. It is to this that the Polish leadership and the Polish press call attention.

TRYBUNA LUDU Editorial Reviewed

AU191445 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Aug 80 p 10

[Andras Kereszty roundup of recent events: "What Happened in World Politics? 10-16 August"]

[Excerpt] The Polish Economy

The PZPR central daily TRYBUNA LUDU has devoted an editorial article to the theme discussed by Premier Babiuch in a television statement on Friday [15 August], the economic situation and the work stoppages that are occurring in Poland. The paper stated that the country was in a difficult economic position and that the quest for a way out can be guided by only one consideration: The interests of the country. Individual, group or enterprise interests that may differ from the country's interests must conform to this.

Simplifying the situation, we might say, said the paper, that we have just begun to implement the program aimed at putting the economy in order and to lessen the tension and disproportions. In the course of this, the wage and social needs of various social and vocational groups are being brought up. Part of these will already be satisfied this year, and a plan has been adopted that contains the fulfillment of the rest of the requirements later on.

The government is working on restoring the true proportions between wages and prices. However, that cannot be resolved in a single day or a single month. The pace of restoring the correct proportions depends on the pace of the increase of productivity and production, taking the most urgent requirements into consideration. Therefore, first come work and production. The restoration of the correct proportions also demands an adjustment of the wage system.

For us to ensure supplies of a decent standard for every citizen in the present difficult situation, said TRYBUNA LUDU, we must make the country wealthier and be able to distribute more and better things more fairly. [paragraph continues]

There should be order and honest work at every factory and office, at every workplace, for us to attain this and for this to become perceptible on a social scale.

This does not preclude debates, even if they are of the sharpest nature. With the appropriate sense of responsibility, many issues and problems are waiting to be resolved. Factories that are not operating do not satisfy our increased requirements. We need activity in conformity with a concept, an optimal activity worked out in every detail. Therefore, time and tranquillity, a stabilization and normal work, mutual trust and a sense of responsibility are indispensable.

Every citizen, party member or nonparty person, has a task in this respect. Our party is primarily the party of the workers class, but, at the same time, it is the party of all working men, society as a whole, which is building socialism, and the entire nation. There is no question that should not and cannot be discussed, together, jointly and honestly, within the framework of socialist democracy, said TRYBUNA LUDU.

Budapest Radio Report

LD192328 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Szabolcs Szilagyi's dispatch from Warsaw: The Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee has held a meeting to discuss the stoppages of work which have been taking place in some plants of that Polish seaport during the last few days. It was stated that some people who have nothing to do with the workers have also been involved in voicing various demands. The original purely economic demands have now been joined, within the last few days, by demands with a political content which obviously originate from anarchist, antisocialist groups.

Regarding the wishes of the workers who are really working in Gdansk, a government commission is now in operation, headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, and it is analyzing the problems on the spot.

As Edward Gierek stressed in his radio and television speech last night, the elements that do not belong to the action over the work stoppages should be isolated with the help of party members and people outside the party, including believers. Edward Gierek pointed out that one can only share out that which is available, that is to say, that which has been produced. He analyzed the economic difficulties of the country and referred to the fact that work has been at a standstill for days at several plants, among them the Gdansk shipbuilding factory and in the port. This, he declared, aggravates the country's economic situation which is already very difficult in any case.

Edward Gierek's visit to Hamburg, scheduled for this week, has been postponed, with the joint agreement of the West German and Polish sides, until a later date.

UK COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS

AU201055 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Aug 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian-British Interparty Discussion"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Jack Woddis, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Great Britain, visited our country from 9 to 15 August. [paragraph continues]

He was received by Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. Janos Berecz, member and head of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee, had talks with the guest. Jack Woddis visited the MSZMP Political Academy and Veszprem County. At talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the two parties' representatives exchanged information on each other's parties' activities and tasks. The MSZMP representatives declared that the Hungarian communists are in solidarity with the struggle waged by the British communists against the monopolies, to protect the workers' interests and for democratic achievements.

Reviewing events of international life and the international communist and workers movement, the two fraternal parties' representatives stressed the need to prevent imperialist endeavors and the significance of the struggle in progress to promote peace, social progress and international security. They emphasized the importance of collaboration and concerted action by the communist parties and all peace-loving and progressive forces on the European Continent and throughout the world. They reaffirmed their willingness to further develop relations between the MSZMP and the Communist Party of Great Britain in the spirit of international solidarity. They expressed the conviction that cooperation between the British and Hungarian communists contributes to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON DPRK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU201042 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Korea, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; sent a greetings message to Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the DPRK State Administration Council.

LEADERS ADDRESS CONSTITUTION DAY RALLIES

Sarlos Kisber Address

LD200224 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Aug (MTI)-- On the eve of the Hungarian Constitution Day due on Wednesday, the Komarom County Committee of the Patriotic People's Front organized a grand rally at west Hungarian Kisber on Tuesday. A festive address was delivered by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front.

In the introductory part of his speech, Istvan Sarlos said: "Each social system determines, according to its own goals, who should take part in the management of public affairs and to what extent. For us a continuous improvement in the prosperity of the homeland is conceivable only if each of our actions contributes directly to serving the interests of the whole people. It is because of the above that we rate it important that those in leading positions should always remain faithful to the people, understand their lives, share their joys and problems and keep in mind that their rise to the leading post has happened in the age of socialism while serving the common cause."

Next Sarlos spoke of the tasks to strengthen the constitutional order and in that context to heighten order and discipline for democracy to expand. Speaking about the participation and responsibility of leaders and subordinates, he said:

"If you wish to practice democracy, you must honour your neighbour. What matters--you must get accustomed--is the cause itself, not the desire that your mind or your idea of a thing should always and at all costs remain in the right. If you practice democracy, you must also set high standards for your own work as well as for those around you, so that they should live up to the demands of our days and should work accordingly.

"Important for the impact it exercises upon attaining our goals," the speaker said next, "is the representation of public interest, the community behaviour and within all this, the function of the People's Front movement. The Patriotic People's Front which is an organization standing for the whole of the nation, must get more efficient in its plan and work. It is our intention to provide regular information to those interested in public affairs, about today's and tomorrow's questions which have to be solved. Let them be not just spectators but determinators in drafting and implementing plans. Just recently we have got eloquent proof for the power that the People's Front, in pursuance of the party goals, is able to wield in making the masses contribute to the management of public affairs."

The HSWP Political Committee member and general secretary of the Patriotic Front went on to say:

"The duty to work well and precisely, applies to everyone. Our socialist goals serve the interests of all citizens but these goals will become attractive for the individual person only if he feels comfortable within the community and if he is able to read the future as an open book, to the lines of which he can contribute his own thoughts.

"Let leaders and subordinates be equal-ranking citizens, charged with different tasks. Let them cooperate everywhere in a disciplined and well-organized manner. Discipline can never be alien to our present-day frame of mind. Spoken or unspoken, it is present, playing an important part in all walks of life," Istvan Sarlos said in conclusion.

Nemeth Debrecen Speech

LD200222 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Budapest, 19 Aug (MTI)--On the eve of the Constitution Day, a grand rally was organized by the Hajdu-Bihac County Committee of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front in east Hungarian Debrecen on Tuesday. A festive address was delivered at the public meeting by Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the party Central Committee.

"August 20 is our great national holiday. It is the day of the constitution that embodies the power of the Hungarian people, its country-building strength and the independence of our socialist country. It is also the holiday of the new bread. Besides, on this day we commemorate our great state-founder King Stephen I," began his speech Karoly Nemeth. He emphasized: "In the series of radical social changes, adoption of the statute of our state in 1949 marked an important milestone. It sanctioned the power of the working class, of the people, and as the nation's programme, it codified the construction of a society free from exploitation, and building of socialism.

"Our Constitution Day provides a magnificent opportunity for us to demonstrate our socialist national unity, the unity which in the construction of socialist society welds together the fundamental classes and layers of the nation. Party members and outsiders, atheists and believers, Hungarians and the national minorities living in Hungary.

"Our most important task now is to follow the guidance of the 12th party congress, and to promote unitedly the realization of our jointly developed program. In keeping with the resolutions of the congress, our party and government use most of their efforts to ensure the conditions of building work and to ensure a good political atmosphere and healthy public spirit that unite our people and encourage them to work, to create. We have learned from many a historic lesson and on our own experience that a people's main strength lies in its unity. This is the real foundation on which we can build up a flourishing country. Pursuing a federal policy, we shall proceed on this road because this is a good and successful road."

Karoly Nemeth then explained that at the parliamentary and council elections in June our people once again manifested their trust in the police of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in the programme of the Patriotic People's Front and provde with their deeds that they fully subscribe to the efforts of the party reflecting the interests of our people.

The HSWP Political Committee member went on to emphasize:

"It is the principal condition of our progress that we should perform with uniform will what we have jointly decided. To be successful on the job it is indispensable that we preserve and continue the urge to discuss things over and over again in pursuit of the best solution, and the readiness for work displayed everywhere in the country at the time of the congress and the subsequent elections. Joint thinking over our common affairs is the most powerful stimulant of concerted action. We are firmly determined to further deepen and develop socialist democracy by following the guidance of the congress.

"Although the conditions of construction work are stiffer now and more obstacles bar our porgress, we are optimistic, because our party and people have jointly tackled sucessfully several complicated problems. If we all really want to, and act in unity, we will realize our objectives, will preserve and consolidate our great historic achievements and lay down the foundations of further dynamic development. We have a clear programme to lead us and we can build our future on solid foundations," concluded his address Karoly Nemeth.

Rallies Described

LD202004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Summary] Constitution Day rallies were held today in four places in the country.

"At Kiskunfelegyhaza the festive speaker was Mihaly Korom, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary. He said among other things that the past 6 months have been particularly rich in important sociopolitical events. He spoke about our policy, which was reinforced by the 12th party congress and the elections, and also about the tasks facing us." After the rally the thousands of people present were entertained by a colourful program, including sports and cultural events.

"The Constitution Day rally of Tolna County was held in the large village of Tamasi this year. Frigyes Puja, member of the party Central Committee, foreign minister, arrived in the dynamically developing village at 0930 today. Frigyes Puja first of all conveyed the greetings of the Central Committee to the workers of Tolna County and then spoke in detail about the international situation. As the final act of the celebrations, Gyrogy Szoke, chairman of the Regoagaly producers' cooperative, presented Frigyes Puja with the new bread."

More than 3,000 people attended the rally which was held in Hatvan. The speaker was Kalman Abraham, minister of building and urban development. He said that as a result of last year's work the economic equilibrium of our country is improving. The construction industry's performance has improved.

"At Tapolca Imre Gyori, head of department at the Central Committee, gave a speech. Among other things he said that the realization of the tasks facing us requires conscientious work of us all."

Korom Kiskunfelegyhaza Speech

LD202312 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee Secretary, at a 20 August Constitution Day rally in Kiskunfelegyhaza--recorded]

[Text] The work we have done so far proves that the creative force of our people is unfolding more and more in the building of socialist society. Our policy, justified by the experience of life, has been strengthened by the 12th congress and by the elections. Now we are awaiting the deeds. We must endeavor to realize as successfully as possible this policy, our national program accepted by all, and to do this in all walks of life. We need the highly esteemed facts of social cooperation and agreement to ensure that the proposals voiced and submitted for the purpose of advancing our cause should not go to waste, that they should be kept in mind by the competent authorities and that they should be put into practice in accordance with our possibilities. Let us be speedier in settling our well-recognized affairs, problems and difficulties and, if necessary, correct them.

Apart from the party of the social organizations, a great role and responsibility belong in all this to the newly elected central and local people's representative and executive bodies, to the National Assembly, the government and to the councils. National unity can only be effective in this way, and only if the deputies and the council members represent a real link between the workers and the elected bodies.

When we speak about social unity we also imply that we should talk about our position in an open and sincere way, the same applying to our problems, and that the working man should feel that he is not only an employee, a mechanical cog in society and someone charged with carrying out duties. He should also feel that he is the real master of the country, with a decisive say in the performance of public affairs and in the shaping of the destiny of the country.

Looking at the further economic development of the country the situation is as follows: We should moderate, on the whole, the rate of growth, and we wish to stabilize our achievements accomplished so far in the fields of production and the standard of living.

As regards the standard of living, our chief objective is to safeguard our achievements which are by no means small. We should also move forwad in the development of living conditions, supplies and of institutions and, in this connection, in the improvement of our general atmosphere.

Dear comrades, if we contribute to the safeguarding and preserving of peace by our work, and especially the successful carrying out of our work here at home, then this will mean a further contribution to the cause of socialism and peace, both in the Hungarian People's Republic and beyond our borders.

Puja Tamasi Address

LD202340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian foreign minister, at 20 August Constitution Day rally in Tamasi, Tolna County--recorded]

[Text] It is one of the decisive factors of our socialist construction work that we have been able to work in relatively peaceful international conditions for the past three and a half decades. The unceasing enrichment, enhancement and strengthening of cooperation and of our political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural contacts with the socialist countries have been a decisive factor in our past development and will remain so in the realization of our goals in the future. At the same time, we are endeavouring, in spite of our occasional arguments, to broaden bilateral relations with the developed capitalist countries, too, on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Thanks to the policy we have pursued so far, the international position of the Hungarian People's Republic has been radically transformed. Our friends, and our enemies as well, speak with appreciation about our achievements and have paid tribute to the consistent principled policy of our party and government.

In spite of the promising prospects, the process of detente has slowed down in the second half of the 1970's, and the winds of the cold war have again begun to blow from the capitals of the leading Western nations, and in particular from Washington. Today there can be no doubt that, besides a number of other factors, the cause of this can be attributed to the fact that the leading circles that are in charge of determining U.S. foreign policy have departed from the policy of international detente and cooperation. On the basis of the developments of recent months it appears that, as a result of the efforts of the socialist countries, especially of the USSR, it is very difficult today to maintain tension for any length of time and to smuggle the cold war back into international life. Anxiety and resistance, too, are on the increase in the developed capitalist countries as well in the face of the military preparations of extremist circles in the United States. The Soviet-French and the Soviet-West German summit meetings prove that the leading circles of the developed capitalist countries of Europe are not indifferent to the development of the destiny of the world and to that of Europe.

Esteemed mass meeting, we may be certain that the present attempts of imperialism to upset the military balance of forces cannot succeed. In the longer term the unremitting favorable transformation for the cause of socialism and peace which is going on in the international balance of forces will be asserted in international politics as well.

Dear listeners, the stand taken by our party and government in the appraisal of the present international situation and in the analysis of the most important issues, such as detente, disarmament and the appraisal of the Helsinki Final Act, is completely clear and unambiguous. The consolidation of peace and security remains unchanged in the center of our endeavors in the sphere of foreign policy. This has always been and will always remain the fundamental aspiration of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic in the field of foreign policy.

Gyori Tapolca Speech

LD202336 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Speech by Imre Gyori, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Secretariat, at Constitution Day rally in Tapolca on 20 August--recorded]

[Text] The assertion of our constitution is founded on the people's power, which is in its turn based on the strong, broad and well-tested unity of the nation. This was constructed by the policy of the MSZMP and was consolidated by successful work performed together for building the country and designed to benefit the country and serve the happiness of the people.

The relationship between our party and people is open and they enjoy each other's trust. Their standpoints and appraisal are identical and held in common with regard to the results achieved so far as well as with regard to the present position of the country and the main objectives and issues of socialist development. Preparations for the 12th congress of the party, both among communists and among people outside the party, were dominated by the determination to carry on in unity with further successful work, to stand firmly in one's place and to advance in a safe and balanced way in the more difficult conditions prevailing at present.

The nationwide exchange of views and the debate took place in the spirit of socialist democracy, characterized by straightforward, inspiring and constructive arguments. Even the critical tone gained in strength in the interests of supporting proposals and initiatives.

Let us work better, let us be united in our resolution to carry things out and in this way we may ensure, in the harder and more severe conditions, the prosperity of the country, of individual citizens and of families. This is the guarantee for keeping and safeguarding all that we have achieved and brought into being as a result of hard work over the last few decades. Now that we are working on the implementation of the tasks set out at the congress it is no less important than it was at the time of reporting back and preparing, that we should rely on the great strength and impetus of the policy of alliances and on socialist democracy.

Both these should be strengthened to ensure that what we have decided and together we all consider good should be consistently asserted in practice in all spheres of economic and cultural construction work, in all fields of direction and in all places of work.

In the coming years the ability of the individual to meet the requirements of the present situation and of the greater demands placed on him by further development will play an increased part in the development of the living conditions of the individual.

He who shows more results in work and takes a greater personal part in the carrying out of common duties and the tasks facing the country should be given greater praise and receive more of the goods available.

The tasks facing us require responsible and careful work and even greater efforts. Disciplined firmness, greater efficiency, better quality, clever management and the independence and responsibility associated with the making of decisions have become widely known and recognized as the requirements and norms of conduct needed for further general progress. They are also an important precondition for raising the standard of activities in all spheres of life, without which we cannot ensure anywhere the preservation of results already achieved let alone the making of further progress.

VANCSA GREETS HAVASI, MARJAI AT AGRICULTURE SHOW

LD192210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Summary] The 69th National Agricultural and Food Industry Exhibition opened today in Budapest's Koebanya. "Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food, greeted the guests, including Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, several members of government, representatives of diplomatic bodies, foreign and domestic exhibitions and went on to praise the importance of the exhibition." Vancsa said that Hungarian annual per capita production of cereals is 1.2 tons and meat 150 kg. This provides the opportunity to increase consumption and improve domestic supplies as well as exports. Twenty-eight percent of all products go abroad. After his speech and the opening ceremony the guests visited the pavilions.

BRIEFS

GASTROENTERITIS CASES--In the last 2 days, almost 100 more people were inflicted with infectious gastroenteritis caused by polluted water in Nagykanizsa, increasing the number of patients to 525. The complaints of two-thirds of the new patients began days ago, but they failed to go to a doctor previously or have just been detected by the health authorities. Some 10 percent of the patients were not infected by the polluted water, but through contacts with previously infected patients. To date, 132 people have been isolated at the contagious disease stations of the Nagykanizsa and Zalaegerszeg hospitals. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 16 Aug 80 p 9 AU]

IRANIAN ENVOY'S DEPARTURE--Budapest, August 15 (MTI)--Dr. Rezsoe Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and Gyoergy Aczel vice-president of the Council of Ministers received the good-bye visit of 'Abbas Dowlatshahi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran who is due to depart from Budapest for good. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 15 Aug 80 AU]

DPA: REPORT OF SOVIET TROOPS IN GDANSK DENIED

LD201400 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw/Berlin 20 Aug (DPA)--The official Polish INTERPRESS news agency has officially denied this afternoon all reports that Soviet troops have intervened in the labor conflict in Gdansk. Radio hams in West Berlin picked up a broadcast on Tuesday which said that Soviet troops had "marched into Gdansk."

It has not yet been possible to establish where the transmission originated. The Post Office's attempts to locate the transmitter failed because the signal was too weak.

KURON, OTHER DISSIDENT LEADERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC201923 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 20 (AFP)--Jacek Kuron, a founder of KOR, the dissident Polish Social Self-Defence Committee, was arrested at his home today, a KOR spokesman said.

Another 13 dissidents at Mr Kuron's home at the time were also seized, the spokesman said.

Earlier in the evening, four more KOR activists, Henryk Wojec, Piotr Kecik, Dariusz Kupiecki and Adam Michnik were rounded up, the spokesman said.

The home of another KOR member, Josef Lipski, was searched by police, he said.

STRIKES CONTINUING ON BALTIC COAST; SPREAD REPORTED

LD211025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] As in the last few days, we begin the news with unfortunately sad news from the Baltic coast.

The difficult situation continues to prevail there. Life in the tricity area remains paralyzed; living conditions are deteriorating and problems are growing. The strikes in Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin and Elblag continue.

Deterioration of Living Conditions

LD201920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The life of the tricity is paralyzed and the people are tired of the abnormal situation. Despite the selfless work of commerce, supply difficulties have become more acute. Only the deliveries of bakery and dairy produce continue undisturbed since they are given priority. The sole means of transportation remains the electric railway. Car traffic is declining in view of gasoline supply difficulties.

The men and women who are working selflessly in the smoothly functioning basic municipal services, health service and many other enterprises have to walk many kilometers to and from jobs. Difficulties are faced by those who have arrived in the tricity from localities connected only by bus service, since the State Motor Transportation [PKS] is also on strike.

Our correspondent reports that talks held by the government commission headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka continue. They are attended by delegations from the strikebound enterprises. They are examining and negotiating demands submitted by the work force. Representatives of the work force participating in the talks disavow the illegal actions contrary to socialism and the interests of the Polish raison d'etat.

Now a film report from Szczecin: The strikes in the repair shipyards, in the Adolf Warski shipyard, in the port and in a number of production and service enterprises are continuing today. Most aggravating for the inhabitants is the strike of the municipal transportation workers. Yesterday the buses did not run. Today street cars are idle too. Employees of municipal and commercial enterprises, as well as of hospitals, schools, nurseries and kindergartens had great difficulties in reaching their places of work today.

There are stepped up purchases of basic foods. Today in Szczecin 30 tons more bread was sold than usual, twice as much butter, one quarter more cream, several times more flour and sugar. The authorities as well as the work force from commercial enterprises and transportation are making every effort to deliver supplies of these goods from warehouses to stores.

In plants where production has stopped, discussions are in progress and suggestions and demands are being drafted.

In Elblag street cars and buses belonging to the municipal transportation have failed to leave their depots for the third day in a row. Factory coaches have helped, but were unable to carry all first shift workers. The inhabitants of Elblag are increasingly worried by shortages of food in shops, since the transportation network of commerce is at a standstill. The administrators of the city have directed vehicles hired from other enterprises to transport bakery goods and dairy products. Even so the deliveries of goods are below the usual level. The PKS buses are not running, including the long distance ones to Warsaw and Olsztyn. Some 5,600 school children have failed to attend their first classes, despite assistance from the state farms and car owners. People getting ready for their vacations are facing a great deal of complications. The same applies to those making their way back by PKS buses.

PAP on Strikes' Effect

LD210910 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--Over 70 ships from various countries are waiting to be unloaded in the strike-bound ports of Gdansk and Gdynia.

Trains with goods consigned for export block the rails near the port junctions and also the railway routes inside Poland, including the trunk line linking Silesia with ports.

Some of the smaller ships left Polish ports at their own risk being helped neither by tugboats nor by pilots. However, big tankers with oil for Gdansk oil refinery cannot do this.

Work stoppages at the port of Szczecin also caused serious delays and losses connected with unloading the ships.

The losses stemming from work stoppages at industrial enterprises in the Szczecin Voivodship are estimated at some 75 million zlotys a day.

Spread to South

LD201724 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 20 Aug 80

["Echo" program]

[Text] The strikes in Poland continue to spread, our correspondent there reports. Today they reached the economically very important southern part of the country, while a wave of stockpiling is running through the population in the Baltic towns. The climate between the strikers and the authorities is becoming tougher, and reports are now in circulation about a split between the workers. Here is our correspondent in Warsaw, (Thomas Rosander):

According to what Echo has learned from a reliable source, the workers' protests have today spread to the economically very important southern part of the country. At the Nova Huta steelworks just outside Krakow, the employees today downed tools for about 2 hours and a strike committee was formed. It is not yet known what demands the workers have made, but the fact that work was resumed during the afternoon indicates that the workers had their demands met. A strike in Nova Huta would have devastating consequences: the steelworks is one of the biggest in Poland. From the Katowice area not far from Krakow, reports are also coming in today indicating that the workers are gathering for a protest. A strike committee was formed today in two of the coal mines, but certain sources are saying that the committee has already been dissolved.

As for the strikes in the northern part of the country, reports have been circulating today that the strike front in the Gdansk area has split. According to these reports, a new central strike committee has been formed. Thus there would now be two central strike committees, one standing for a tougher line without compromises, and the other representing a softer line and, if you like, a line showing more of a willingness to negotiate.

This report may, in itself, be true. At the end of last week there were signs indicating a certain split and lack of communication between the striking workers at the Lenin shipyard. As a result of this, false information was given out that the strike had been called off. All the same, there is every reason to view the report of a split strike front with the greatest of caution. It is precisely this type of information that the opponents of the strikers--the government--may have great interest in spreading. It is above all the unity and discipline of the workers that has been their strength so far, and if that image of unity is changed, then the strikers will of course be hit first. If the report that one or more alternative strike committees, have been formed proves to be true, it need not after all mean that the strike front has been split. In that case it would be a question of what interests the different committees really represent.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION CONTINUES WORK IN GDANSK

Appeal to Strike Committees

LD201516 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1416 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Gdansk radio speaking. We are broadcasting yet another announcement:

The government commission set up to examine proposals submitted by the workforce and problems pertaining to the Gdansk coastline, headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, addresses all factory strike committees which firmly dissociate themselves from such illegal organizations as KOR [Workers Self-Defense Committee], Young Poland Movement [Ruch Mlodej Polski] and others.

The factory work committees which have at heart the true interests of the working class and the country are requested to establish contact with the government commission--telephone number: 31 19 99--47 strike committees have already done so.

'Fitting Decisions' by Government

LD201740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] This is Gdansk calling. The talks held by the government commission headed by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka with the representatives of 17 works' strike committees continued all day today. The results were transmitted to the government which, after having examined them, made fitting decisions. These decisions were put before the delegates of the committees taking part in the talks. They will be further debated tomorrow morning.

Today, a further 30 works' strike committees contacted the government commission. The talks with them are continuing.

The government commission is also receiving demands and requests from those works which prepared them without interrupting work.

Jagielski New Commission Chairman

LD211048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Here is a report from Gdansk: The government commission, set up by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers to examine the workers' demands and the development program of this voivodship, is continuing its work in Gdansk.

Since Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, chairman to date of this commission, has been entrusted with other immediate tasks, the Politburo and the government Presidium have decided to appoint as of today Deputy Premier and PZPR Central Committee Politburo member Mieczyslaw Jagielski as chairman of the government commission. Mieczyslaw Jagielski has arrived in Gdansk.

The commission is considering also the requests and demands of those works and enterprises which formulated them without interrupting their work. The talks between the commission and the delegates of works' strike committees have continued since this morning.

In the tricity arena, urban transport, many industrial works, shipyards and ports are still on strike. There are 21 Polish and several other foreign ships presently in ports or in the roads.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN GDANSK, TRICITY AREA

'No Consequences' If Within Law

LD201346 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1322 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] This is Gdansk. In connection with numerous questions from listeners, we inform you that participants in strikes who have not infringed the law, that is, those who have not committed acts forbidden and punishable by law or acts that are misdemeanors in the light of the law, will suffer no consequences for taking part in strikes.

Urban Communications at Standstill

LD201652 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Summary from poor reception] In the tricity area, urban communications are at a standstill. "This is causing delays for people reporting to work. [words indistinct] ensure the supply of water, electricity and gas to people's apartments."

Despite these difficulties, many shops have opened at the normal times or with minor delay. "The supplying of bread, milk and milk proudcts has been carried out normally, at least at the start of the day. Besides articles from private storerooms, additional goods such as butter and poultry have been supplied from the Bialystok and Poznan voivodships. The personnel of warehouses and backup services are working selflessly, too." [passage indistinct] "The ports are still idle." [passage indistinct]

"The national economy is suffering great losses as a result of the strike. Now we would like to draw your attention to another aspect of the situation. The crews of the port tugboats have also gone on strike." [passage indistinct] "Happily enough this has not caused any accidents. [words indistinct] Rescue ships and the personnel of sea rescue services are remaining at their posts all the time. [passage indistinct]"

"The school year has not started in the Gdansk region. Due to difficulties in ensuring transport for children and teachers, the regional school superintendent decided to postpone the start of the school year, so a (?great) number of children, including 600 young children due to start their first year, have not begun their schooling. [passage indistinct]"

Observation by Helsinki Commentator

LD201930 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The strikes in the Gdansk area in Poland have spread further. According to the strike leaders a total of 260 industrial plants have gone on strike in the Gdansk Province which means in practice that the whole province has come to a halt. Jarmo Jaeaeskelainen has familiarized himself with the situation in Gdansk. According to him the labor dispute is reaching a deadlock over a question of authority. Jaeaeskelainen reports:

The strikers occupying the shipyard were waiting for the day's paper. The pickets at the Lenin shipyard carefully examined the passes before letting anybody in or out. Somebody pulled his pass out of his sock. The police had arrested him during the night and confiscated his identity documents. He was a member of the joint strike committee of the striking factories. As the 6th day of striking turned into the 7th, 261 industrial plants and collectives were on strike in the Gdansk Province, that is nearly the whole province. The paper arrived at the kiosk at 0530; it was the paper of the Gdansk party committee GLOS WYBRZEZA. It contained strike news. A question from the editorial: Where do the workers' expectations and demands end and where does the activity led by political instigators behind the backs of workers, technicians, and engineers begin? This follows the line of Gierek's speech. Not an inch will be yielded in matters concerning the foundations of the socialist state.

I asked a middle-aged worker for his opinion. He said: Yesterday they dropped pamphlets from a helicopter appealing to us, urging us to go to work. Set up three-man negotiating committees and Deputy Premier Pyka will receive you and negotiate with you. But they do not want to negotiate with the central strike committee; they aim to split the front. We printed our own pamphlets and the town's inhabitants support us. The speaker's face showed determination and fatigue.

I read from the paper: The Central Organization of Trade Unions has started to examine itself critically. A bill is promised for a new law concerning trade unions and workers' self-government. Would this be a possible solution? But the workers are demanding free trade unions, independent of government guardianship. Would a compromise be possible nevertheless? Could the workers' demands be fitted into the present trade union organization if the organization is sufficiently altered? I put the question to the chairman of the strike committee at the Lenin shipyard. That would be possible, it would be possible, he replied, if the government wanted to negotiate, but the government does not want to negotiate with the united strike front. The government wants to split the front. The situation has grown into a question of authority. It does not bode well. The workers' mental resistance is good. The workers will not give in, they are fighting to the end, says a strong voice from the shipyard. By the gate the Polish flag is flying, on the other side is a picture of the pope and a little further along a picture of Lenin. My car has been parked in front of the shipyard all night. When I moved on a policeman at the street corner made a note on his book.

Helsinki-Gdansk Ferry in Operation

LD201950 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Summary] The Polish joint strike committee in the northern strike zone has banned direct talks with the government. The government had been prepared to have direct talks with various places of work. Seventy enterprises have joined the strike, raising the number of strike to 260. PAP says that 63 ships are waiting for cargo handling in Gdansk and Gdynia.

"The Polish port strikes have also halted cargo traffic between Finland and Poland, but there have been no disruptions in the operation of the car ferry 'Silesia' operating from Helsinki to Gdansk."

Shipyard Striker Interview

AU211255 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1010 GMT on 21 August 1980 carries a 5-minute recorded interview by Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi with Lenin shipyard strike leader (Jerzy Kapszewicz) who answers her questions in very broken German, frequently unintelligibly. Introducing the interview, the announcer notes that Coudenhove-Kalergi is the first Austrian journalist to have succeeded in getting into the Lenin shipyards. The time of the interview is not given. Coudenhove-Kalergi repeatedly sums up (Kapszewicz's) answers in her subsequent question, apparently in an attempt to clarify his broken German.

Following an unintellegible reply to her question about the workers cooperation with KOR, Coudenhove-Kalergi asks: "So the people here do not want political parties, a multiparty democracy, but they want better representation for the workers--is that what you mean?"

[Answer] "At the moment, yes." It should be (?accomplished) that the workers get authentic trade unions, that they get more rights and freedoms. "I believe that can be achieved now, today, in international detente, in this global situation and so forth. So, this can be achieved.

[Question] "So you would say that much would be achieved if this strike were to succeed in establishing the principle of free trade union?

[Answer] "Yes, yes, precisely. This can certainly be accepted, by the party and by the Soviet Union."

To a question about the importance of the Central Strike Committee, (Kapszewicz) replies to the effect that the government does not want to accept it and is trying to split the strike movement by making tempting wage offers to individual enterprises, but that there is "solidarity" among the strikers. To date, he says, not a single enterprise has quit the Central Strike Committee, which will carry on its work. He adds that there are "no problems at the moment," that there is "good morale" and that "everything is fine."

STRIKES, PRODUCTION STOPPAGES CONTINUE IN SZCZECIN

LD201540 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] A number of industrial enterprises and firms in Szczecin and the voivodship have failed to resume production work today. The following are still idle: the Warski shipyards, Parnica, Gryfia, departments of the Port of Szczecin, Hydroma, Renatronik, Zreb, Famabut. Also idle are the tramway and bus lines.

Disturbances have occurred in the normal production rhythm in the maritime repair shipyards in Swinoujscie. Work has ceased in the Szczecin iron and steel works and in the paper works in (Kozie).

Thirty-four ships are waiting today in the Port of Szczecin for the beginning or completion of cargo handling. The ships moored at the Szczecin wharves and those which cannot enter the harbor have brought ore and phosphates awaited by industry, ground grain and fodder barley as well as transit cargo.

Because of the stoppage in the port it is impossible to dispatch for export coal, timber and clinker accumulating on the wharves.

Situation 'Still Serious'

LD210804 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Summary] The situation in Szczecin is still serious. The enterprises which stopped work on Monday and Tuesday were joined yesterday by more enterprises. On Wednesday trams and buses stayed in their depots. According to our information the work in the paper production plant in Kozno has been stopped, as well as the Polmo automotive equipment works.

"Lively debates continued in many work enterprises, without work stoppages. Yesterday's appeal to the inhabitants of Szczecin by trade employees, has not, alas, been met with understanding. People are still buying food in vast quantities, and this will only make the situation worse as it makes work extremely difficult for trade and transport employees. According to Jerzy (Maleta), chairman of the Voivodship Spolem food cooperative, there is no reason for excessive buying."

Commission To Meet Strikers

LD210718 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The government commission announces that today, 21 August, at 1000 [0800 GMT] the government commission will begin talks with representatives of the striking enterprises. The talks will be held in the Adolf Warski Shipyard.

Appeal on Worsening Situation

LD210815 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Here is an appeal by the municipal authorities of Szczecin:

The situation in our city is extremely serious. In recent days life of all families is disorganized. Municipal transport is not functioning and thousands of citizens have terrible problems in getting to their places of work, getting children (?to nurseries), and returning to work. Normal functioning of hospitals and shops and fundamental services have all been disrupted. There have been cases of willfully hindering the work of the transportation services, and only thanks to the resolute attitudes and high sense of responsibility by many workers has it been possible to get basic foods to the shops and guarantee a constant supply of electricity and water. The inhabitants are being informed by the press, radio and television about the situation in the city and in the country.

Citizens! The main directive today is to maintain order, peace and good discipline. This is in the interests of all of us, in the interest of the whole country. We appeal to the municipal transport employees to restore sufficient bus and tram services. We appeal to the municipal services workers to maintain their normal work. We appeal for further efforts by employees in transportation, the trades and services. It is on you that the proper functioning of this city of 400,000 depends so that its inhabitants have proper living conditions.

We appeal to all inhabitants of Szczecin. In a difficult situation caused by shortage of supplies and magnified by work disruptions in many enterprises, please do not make excessive purchases of basic foodstuffs.

Citizens of Szczecin! Even the most difficult problems can and must be discussed. The point is to keep these debates within the climate of calm, dignity and work.

[signed] Jan Stopyra, mayor of the city of Szczecin;

Henryk Stanicki, voivoda of Szczecin;

Janusz Brych, first secretary of party voivodship committee

Transportation Functioning

LD210822 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The long-distance coach transport [PKS] is functioning, and a few minutes ago we received a report from the workers of the Szczecin-central port railway station. They have informed us that the work at this railway station is going on normally.

Retailer on Panic-Buying

LD201626 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Ewa Roman interview with Zbigniew Leszowski, manager of the Spolem branch in Szczecin--live or recorded]

[Text] [Leszowski] I cannot understand people buying 10 or 15 loaves of bread. I cannot understand buying a dozen cakes of butter, since after a few days the butter will go rancid. The quantities we are selling presently are many times higher than is normal. As a rule we supply shops with 60 tons of bread. Yesterday we supplied shops with over 90 tons of bread. Today we will supply more than 100 tons of bread to the shops and that should certainly meet the demand of our inhabitants.

[Roman] As long as they do not buy 10 loaves each.

[Answer] Indeed. Otherwise the bread will get stale and will land in the garbage can. And this would be waste, which I do not think we can afford.

[Question] In this way we deprive other people of the chance to buy bakery products. This applies to those going home from work.

[Answer] Of course. We are trying to maintain as much as possible continuing sales of bread, despite such vast demand.

[Question] I realize that these are for us particularly difficult days.

[Answer] The employees of the Szczecin Spolem take great pains and work selflessly to meet the demands of the inhabitants of Szczecin. But we have a problem in getting our staff to the shops because trams and buses have stopped and our employees must cover long distances from home to work. I would like to appeal now to the municipal transport to resume work at once, since there is the danger that the shops will be opening late for the simple reason that the staff will be unable to reach their place of work.

[Question] People are panic-buying, mainly bread, sugar, flour, butter. Will these goods not run out?

[Answer] I should like to stress that there is no doubt that these goods will not be in short supply.

[Question] Therefore we must appeal to the community to maintain calm and commonsense when making their purchases.

[Answer] I should like to underline yet again that the basic goods required by our inhabitants are and will be available. But I do ask you most emphatically for moderation in the buying of these goods. I am convinced that the commercial employees will give a good account of themselves during this difficult period.

BASIC PARTY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSING SITUATION

LD202220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Meetings of basic and branch party organizations began yesterday in all voivodships. They are discussing the current socioeconomic situation in the country. Many meetings took place in Warsaw, Katowice, Bielsko-Biala and Czestochowa. The discussion is based on the conclusions and recommendations ensuing from the speeches by Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch as well as on the contents of the letter sent to all party members by the Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee.

Those present are discussing with great concern and anxiety the difficult issues faced by our homeland at present. The meetings stress that stoppages in production constitute a most costly way by which the work force can fight for its interests. They also draw attention to the activization of antisocialist elements during the past few days.

PAP COMMENTATOR CALLS FOR REBUFF OF EXPLOITING FORCES

LD210902 Warsaw PAP in English 2800 GMT 21 Aug 80

["Peace Is Still Needed"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--This is the title of a commentary by PAP journalist Tomasz Walat for the domestic press and concerning the continuing strikes in Poland. Excerpts:

"The reasons for the strikes in various parts of the country are generally known. First secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek spoke about them in his speech over the TV and radio candidly and openly. He mentioned the mistakes in the economic policy and the fact of practice swerving from the assumptions of the post-December policy of the party.

"Our soc. y was not informed well enough about the troubles and problems which were piling up. We were unable to notice and prevent them in time. The mood of social impatience grew because of bad ship supplies, growing costs of living, and the gap between the wages and the goods available on the market. The activity of some links of the workers' self-management and the trade unions did not facilitate communication between the authorities and the society properly.

"The Political Bureau presented an immediate programme aimed at avoiding a further increase in the costs of living and a further slump in market supplies.

"It was decided to step up work on reforming the planning and management system. Shortcomings in this field were another reason for the difficulties we are going through today.

"The terms for agreement proposed by the first secretary of the PUWP CC also include strengthening and developing socialist democracy. On August 19, the Presidium of the Central Council of the Trade Unions accepted the criticism of trade union bodies.

"With a stress on the need to improve the protection of the interests of the working class, it was decided to start work on determining the position of the trade unions in the state, according to current requirements. Workers' self-management will get more power. The fact that work on these problems has been started immediately is expressed by the plenary sessions of voivodship party committees in Gdansk and Szczecin, which accepted the directions mapped out by local postulates.

"The feverish atmosphere accompanying work stoppages is conducive to putting forth postulates which will not ease the complicated situation in the country, but will certainly complicate it more. One of these postulates is the demand for wage and income rises above the economy's real possibilities.

"The dissatisfaction of worker crews, expressed by work stoppages, is also used by anti-socialist elements for their own ends. These elements come out with slogans hitting at the basic factors of our security and national existence. They strike out at national unity, built at the cost of a good deal of sacrifice, weaken Poland's international position and her efforts aimed at consolidating security and maintaining peace.

"Therefore, there is an imperative necessity to give rebuff to those forces who want to exploit the dissatisfaction of striking workers for pushing Poland onto the brink of a crisis whose consequences are incalculable.

"What we need is peace."

'SENIOR' PARTY OFFICIAL MENTIONS NEED FOR 'REFORMS'

LD201249 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Aug 80 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "France, Vatican and United States"]

[Text] Still planned for tomorrow and Wednesday despite the events in Gdansk, the talks which Mr Gierek is to have with Chancellor Schmidt in Hamburg fall within the framework of a foreign policy with diversified guidelines since Poland is less closed to the West than any other Eastern country.

"Our foreign policy," one of the most senior Polish party officials, who did not want his name mentioned, told me, "comprises, apart from the socialist camp, three priorities: relations with France, relations with the Vatican and, finally, relations with the United States."

My interlocutor further expressed the view that Poland's foreign policy which, he explained, "falls within the framework of the socialist camp's overall policy while serving the country's interests," now constitutes "one of the most effective factors of national cohesion." Indeed, "Even the church agrees with these main options." Asked how Gierek's recent statements on the "role played by medium and small countries irrespective of what major political group they may belong to," should be interpreted, this member of the party leadership said that nothing fundamentally new has occurred and that Gierek's statement was consistent with the Helsinki accords, immediately adding, however, with a smile that "It is true that our leader used plainer words this time than in the past."

This high Polish official refused to admit that the deterioration in the international atmosphere goes back to the Afghan affair. We discussed in turn NATO's December decision on Euromissiles and the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles. According to my interlocutor, NATO's decision in May 1977 to suggest a 3 percent annual increase in military budgets to its members was the first serious blow struck against detente.

However, this personage admitted with satisfaction, the situation is not as bad as it was a few months ago. "At least tensions are no longer increasing in the present period." This makes it possible to envisage the Madrid conference with some confidence. "Poland hopes that it will be possible to achieve a balance among the three baskets during these talks. We want to see two or three concrete accords achieved in each of them." Obviously, the socialist countries' main objective is to extend detente from the political sphere to the military sphere. It would, first of all, be a question of developing "confidence measures" (prior notification of maneuvers and a reduction in their scale, for instance). As far as the third basket is concerned, my interlocutor remarked that an agreement on exchanges of young people will probably be signed during President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to Warsaw at the end of September and expressed the view that this is an example which should be followed in other spheres.

Maintaining Germany's Division

This senior official also expressed the hope that the Madrid conference will make it possible to agree on holding a conference on disarmament. He gave some precise information about this: "Edward Gierek," he said, "has suggested that such a conference be held in Warsaw but let us not insist too much on the question of venue. The main thing is to insure that it does take place."

We then discussed the German problem--"FRG power is an objective fact which must be taken into account," this Polish senior official told me, adding immediately: "Poland believes that the existence of two German states is the cornerstone of European security. It is out of the question to change this view irrespective of circumstances."

With reference to this, this representative of the Polish authorities was anxious to express when talking to me "the surprise and bitterness" felt in Warsaw at the signing by NATO foreign ministers in Ankara of a document supporting Germany's reunification.

In conclusion, it was necessary to discuss the country's internal situation on which the success of its foreign policy depends. My interlocutor, who, it is true, is known as one of the most brilliant and open-minded members of the party leadership, told me very calmly: "The workers are discontented and show it. There is nothing abnormal in this. We will discuss the problem and resolve it. In any case, reforms in depth are necessary. Rest assured that such reforms will be implemented. For instance, we will strengthen self-management and the powers of the voivodes (regional prefects) but in view of the present difficult economic situation we must be cautious and proceed step by step.

WESTERN REACTION TO ECONOMIC SITUATION EXAMINED

LD202008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The present situation in our country is being widely reported and commented on in the whole world. Mass media in socialist countries, reporting on social tensions in Poland, have also broadly discussed speeches made by Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch.

Western politicians have also been talking about it. FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in his interview for FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU said among other things: I will not betray a secret if I say that not only the Federal Republic, but also the governments of America and other Western countries are deeply interested in the successful development of Poland and Poles. The Polish People's Republic is indeed going through a difficult phase in its economic development. The difficulties have been mainly caused not by Polish financial and economic policy but by unheard of difficulties in the world economy, and it has been reflected not only in the situation in Poland but also in the United States, Italy, England and also in the Federal Republic, albeit to a lesser degree.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who is visiting Stockholm, said in a lecture delivered at the Institute of International Affairs: We should maintain maximum caution so as not to interfere in the internal affairs of another country regardless of our sympathies.

Many Western commentators stress the desire of their countries to continue the East-West dialogue in normal conditions, which cannot be promoted by the growing conflict.

Hence, with the exception of extreme rightwing and conservative forces, which have always opposed the climate of detente in Europe, realistically thinking bourgeois circles have come to the conclusion that a Poland which is stable and free from upheavals is in the interest of the whole of Europe.

In a discussion on American television, with the participation of well-known personalities, it was stated that one of the main problems facing the Polish Government is to explain the economic situation to Polish society because the situation in the 1980's differs fundamentally from the economic situation of previous years.

WARSAW EUROPEAN BROADCAST REVIEWS LABOR EVENTS

LD210942 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary: "A Time for Calm and a Time for Restraint"]

[Text] Poland is experiencing a difficult period: Economic problems which have developed down the years, material shortages, a series of bad harvests, the impact of the world recession, the need to pay back foreign credits--all these have resulted in a rise in the cost of living.

These problems led to social dissatisfaction. They appeared at a moment when the country was pursuing a far-flung rapid social and economic development program which had resulted in an earlier rise in living standards, economic development and expanding trade. The policy inaugurated in the (?late) 1970's gave enormous fruits and permitted many economic problems to be tackled and largely resolved.

This concerned industrial investment, a dynamic housing program, the expansion of the motor car, shipbuilding, chemical and electronic industries. The result was a very evident modernization of the economy and the narrowing of the gap (?from international standards). Poland is today a very different country than 10 years ago. Of course, one could say we have bitten off more than we can chew in so short a time and also that we have not made full and proper use of the emerging technical and human potential.

Poland at this moment is the scene of discussion of crucial national issues. Poland, admittedly, is facing a serious situation. We and our friends outside Poland appreciate this. Poland's problems are widely reviewed by foreign mass media, not always objectively and not always based on impartial sources. What does arouse our concern is that anti-socialist groups have found their way into the mainstream of quite understandable demands being reviewed by the government committee working in Gdansk.

On Monday evening the party secretary, Edward Gierek, spoke over radio and television to stress that the Political Bureau is devoting the maximum effort to resolve the situation and that the authorities are willing and ready to take all justified economic and social demands into consideration, that the political leadership is fully aware of the need to adhere to the political line laid down 9 years ago by the sixth party congress. This program signified that man and his needs were the sole object of all activity. Mr Gierek also announced that wages, pensions, scholarships and family allowances would be raised and prices would be strictly controlled. He also reaffirmed an earlier statement by the prime minister that meat prices would be frozen.

Clearly this is all going to cost a lot and requires a basic restructuring of the future 5-year plan. The supply and demand structure will have to be reshaped for there can be no talk of more money without more goods and that can only mean an intensification of the production effort and its results. For this reason strikes can only lead to damage and loss which hurt the working people most of all. Of course, work and proper planning and management are indivisible and people require not only rules to protect them but an energetic union representation. In practice, however, though Poland's labor legislation is enviable by any standards, those responsible for working conditions have not always displayed effort and energy up to the requirements expected from them. This has aroused doubt and protests and this has been fully reflected in the unrest on the coast and earlier in Lublin, Warsaw and elsewhere. This was confirmed at yesterday's meeting of the trade union's Central Council.

The overriding problem here is to trim the concepts of socialism of all the (?various graft), inconsistencies and peculiar growth which it has developed. Today's Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY put it succintly, saying that what we need is more socialism, for socialism is justice in respect to people and their work. Socialism means making the maximum use of all the nation possesses in the service of the people and the country. Poland now needs calm, said Mr Gierek on Monday, for heated, fundamental and even controversial discussion can be pursued solely in conditions of calm. This is in the interest of Europe and of the Polish people in particular, and that includes those who have downed tools in Gdansk, Gdynia, Elblag and Szczecin who think that they can also find the manner to express their demands and views through strikes.

CATHOLIC SEJM DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON WARSAW TV

LD202102 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Interview with Kazimierz Morawski, Catholic deputy to the Sejm and president of the Christian Social Association, by unidentified announcer--live in studio]

[Text] [Question] We have invited to our studio Mr Kazimierz Morawski, a Catholic deputy to the Sejm and president of the Christian Social Association.

Sir, how does your association assess the present situation and in particular the situation on the coast?

[Answer] One must say that we are passing through a very difficult and at the same time very important period of our nation's and our country's life. We are all thinking about the causes which created this situation we are witnessing today.

One must say that in these strikes now held on the coast people's dissatisfaction with various adverse phenomena is reflected. I will say it simply: dissatisfaction with neglect, incompetence and often dishonesty occurring in economic and social life.

Therefore I would like to stress, first of all, that we need more truth in our life today, more moral principles, more justice and more abiding by the law. Cardinal-Primate Wyszynski has spoken about this more than once in his speeches. We have also often heard about this in the speeches by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee. I would also like to add here that what Edward Gierek said in his last speech seems to be important, namely when he stressed the need for a deepening and broadening of the post-December values [December 1970 when Gierek took power] and all that has been achieved after the December turning-point. I think that this should be the guideline for our government's work. One should proceed in this direction.

However, today when we are faced with this difficult and complex situation we need realism above all, if I may say so, and we must show a deep sense of responsibility toward Poland because realistic demands which can be and are the subject of negotiations are being put forward. There are also demands which are simply unrealistic. These I would say do not find room within the confinements of the precepts of our socialist statehood. As Edward Gierek so rightly said in his radio and television speech, there are borders which nobody is allowed to cross. And that is why it is of such importance that the talks, discussions and negotiations should be guided by the interests of the country, and by a spirit of agreement which must be emphasised, by the will to jointly attain adjustments advantageous for all.

Among many questions asked by Poles today the fundamental one is: How will we, as Poles, pass the test of our patriotic and civic maturity during this difficult period? Are we all going to be able to rise above mutual injuries, above differences and parochial interests, and leave those difficult days still more united and stronger in the service to our homeland, in the service to Poland?

[Question] And what can you say Mr Deputy about the assessments and utterances made by the hierarchy of the Polish Roman Catholic Church?

[Answer] Yes, I could refer here to the religious festivities, splendid religious festivities, patriotic festivities, which took place in Wambierzyce in Lower Silesia with the participation of the leadership of the episcopate. Also present was a delegate of Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Baggio. Those present included the cardinal-primate who delivered a lengthy homily. He dealt with problems we are discussing here today and which are being discussed by Poland today.

If you will allow me, I will quote a passage from the homily: One cannot walk the earth without suffering, without a cross and pain, without labor and toil. I should like to remind you of what is needed by our homeland so that calm and equilibrium, which we learn contemplating the figure of the humble Lady of Wambierzyce, can prevail.

In the first place, working honestly with a sense of responsibility and conscience.

In the second place, not to squander, not to waste but to economize, because let us bear in mind that we are a nation still on our way to prosperity. Nobody will do it for us, nobody will relieve us of this task.

In the third place--the cardinal-primate said in his homily--we must borrow less but also export less and on the other hand better satisfy all the needs of the people, that is moral, social, religious, cultural and economic needs.

I am in full agreement with these words uttered by the cardinal-primate and in my opinion they reflect the views of wide circles of Catholics.

POPE JOHN PAUL II CALLS FOR PRAYERS FOR POLAND

AU201952 Rome ANSA in English 1945 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Vatican City, 20 Aug (ANSA)--For the first time, today, since the upsurge of labor unrest in Poland where strikers along the Baltic coast and other parts of the country have downed tools in hundreds of factories and shipyards, Pope John Paul II publicly called on more than 20,000 pilgrims attending the papal general audience to pray for Poland.

Addressing his compatriots in Polish, Pope Wojtyla recited two prayers asking God to help the Polish people and he sang a religious-patriotic song.

"With respect to reports coming from Poland", the pope said to the one hundred Poles present at the audience," I would like to read two prayers: The first is recited during the Mass on the festivity of the Madonna, queen of Poland, on May Third, the second is recited during the Mass of the Madonna of Czestochowa on August 26."

The two prayers call on God, through the virgin's intercesion, that "the church may always enjoy liberty and that the homeland enjoy peace, liberation of the people from every evil and its defense from every danger".

The pope said that these two prayers "demonstrate how much we, here in Rome, are united with our compatriots in Poland, with the church in Poland and with its problems and how much we intercede for them with God".

Afterwards the pope sang a hymn which is sung on the most solemn and patriotic occasions in Poland: "God, you have had Poland under your protection for so many centuries, we pray to you before its altars. Oh Lord, bless the free homeland".

Before reciting the "Our Father," the pontiff added in Italian, "and now let us pray for all these intentions and also for another intention--for my homeland, Poland".

Vatican Radio Report

LD210736 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 0400 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Summary] After having greeted various groups of Polish pilgrims, the pope summarized in Polish his sermon on the sixth commandment delivered in Italian during the audience. Concluding his speech the pope said:

[Begin Pope John Paul II recording] "And now, my dear compatriots, in connection with the news reaching us from Poland I would like to say two prayers with you which are said by the church in Poland, the first one during the 3 May festival and the second on the feast of Our Lady of Czestochowa. Oh God, who gave to the Polish nation through our lady the Virgin Mary your extraordinary help and defense, pray make it so that through the mediation of our mother and queen our religion can always enjoy freedom and our fatherland security."

"May these prayers express how very much all of us present here in Rome are united with our compatriots in Poland, with the church in Poland, and how very much all Polish matters are close to our hearts, how much we pray to God in this intention. Praise be to Jesus Christ." [end recording]

PRIMATE CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI DELIVERS HOMILY ON STRIKES

Catholic Daily Report

AU210807 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 18 Aug 80 p 2

[A.S. report: "Assumption Day Celebrations at Jasna Gora"; capitalized passage published in boldface]

[Excerpts] From the early morning of 15 August crowds of the faithful attended Jasna Gora masses preceding the pontifical mass. At 0800 hours simultaneous masses were said by Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski in the monastery chapel; by Bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek in the chapel of the Miraculous Image; and by Bishop Julian Wostkowski in the Jasna Gora Basilica.

At the end of the pontifical mass POLISH PRIMATE CARDINAL STEFAN WYSZYNSKI MADE A SPEECH TO THE JASNA GORA PILGRIMS, RECALLING AMONG OTHER THINGS THOSE WHO HAVE FALLEN FOR THE FATHERLAND AND THE TIES OF LOVE THAT LINK THE SLAVONIC COUNTRIES. IN THE NAME OF THE ENTIRE EPISCOPATE HE APPEALED FOR PRAYERS FOR GOOD WEATHER AND INTENSIVE WORK SO THAT NO ONE IS SHORT OF BREAD.

PAP Version

LD210906 Warsaw PAP in English 0813 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug [as received] (PAP)--Religious ceremonies took place in Wambierzyce, Lower Silesia, last Sunday. They were attended by Poland's primate, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

In his homily Poland's primate spoke about the social and economic situation in the country, saying: "One does not traverse the earth without thorns, the cross and torment, without work and hardships.

"I want to recall what our motherland needs to achieve peace and stability which we learn by contemplating the figure of our humble lady of Wambierzyce.

"Firstly, work honestly and with the sense of responsibility.

"Secondly: Do not waste or squander, but save, because we must remember we are a nation still making its way up in the world. No one will do this for us.

"Thirdly: Borrow less. But take less out of the country as well, instead. better satisfy all of the nation's needs that is moral, social, religious, cultural and economic needs."

Vatican Broadcast

LD201020 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 0400 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] In today's program we will begin by broadcasting excerpts from the authorized text of the homily delivered last Sunday by Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, at Wambierzyce during the coronation ceremony of a figure of the virgin, queen of families.

In light of the needs of the moment, the primate said, at this moment our fatherland is full of so much distress and worry that it is impossible to remain indifferent to the concerns of the nation and state, the concerns of our own working world, which is striving for the social, moral, economic and cultural rights due to the nation.

An effort has been made to understand that these are values necessary for the normal development of the nation on which the state is based.

For this reason too, in the presence of the mother of God, queen of families, she who shows a magnificent picture of harmony between God and man, harmony of the creator of heaven and earth, I want to say briefly one does not live on earth without (?thorns), (?tears) and distress, without work and toil. I want to recall what our fatherland needs, so that calm and equilibrium may reign, which we learn by concentrating on the image of humble Virgin of Wambierzyce.

First: Work honestly, in a sense of responsibility and conscientiousness.

Second: (?Do not squander anything) or waste anything, but save, borrow less, and export less as well. At the same time, satisfy better all the nation's needs, the moral, social, religious, cultural and economic needs.

Children of God, the cardinal went on, (?as) always, I demand freedom of speech in Poland and at this moment I respectfully ask, recognize that right for your primate.

Tumultuous applause broke out. The primate continued:

Thank you. May that approval be backed up by action. An old Gospel saying goes: (?A laborer is worthy of his hire), and an even older saying, perhaps more drastic, taken from the Old Testament says that (?an ox) cannot be muzzled.

Take simultaneously the recommendations to borrow less, export less, satisfy better the needs of the working people of God--then in our fatherland God's peace will certainly reign, for we are a peace-loving people who know how to work.

We put our prayers in your caring hands supreme mother, queen of families.

[In its description of the Polish primate's homily Rome ANSA in English at 1900 GMT on 20 August notes that: "The Vatican radio today ended its silence on the situation in Poland where spiraling labor unrest has idled hundreds of factories, broadcasting a long excerpt of the speech Polish Cardinal Primate Stefan Wyszynski delivered last Sunday at the sanctuary of the Virgin Mary at Wambierzyce in Lower Silesia."]

GDANSK BISHOP REPORTEDLY TO CONFER WITH CARDINAL

NC201548 Paris AFP in English 1526 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 20 (AFP)--Roman Catholic Bishop Lech Kaczmarek from Gdansk, the Baltic coast centre of Poland's striking workers, is expected to confer with church leader Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski here tomorrow, informed sources said today.

Bishop Kaczmarek came to national prominence when he authorised usually illegal open air masses on Sunday at Gdansk and Gdynia, at the request of the strikers.

According to sources close to Cardinal Wyszynski, the primate of Poland, the bishop took the decision with the agreement of the local administrator whom he had met earlier.

But the administrator turned down another request from the strikers, for masses to be held daily, the sources added.

Roman Catholic officials meanwhile expressed doubts about reports that civil authorities might ask the church to help restore calm, because any such appeal would imply that only the church was likely to be listened to.

The episcopate secretary, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, had had talks with civil authorities in the last few days, said to have been routine, the sources added. The sources did not rule out the possibility of more regular contacts.

PRESS COMMENTS ON GIEREK TV SPEECH TO NATION

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Editorial

LD201526 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an editorial today on the latest TV speech delivered by Edward Gierek. Excerpts: This is a speech whose contents must be known by everybody who is living through difficult moments together with others, who is irritated by errors and shortcomings, who honestly thinks of ways to overcome the difficulties, who understands the necessity for effective action, of concordant cooperation of all the patriots in resolving social and economic problems of both the country, the factory and his occupational group.

Edward Gierek spoke with concern of social discontent whose most manifest expression are work stoppages in a number of work establishments.

When he was speaking of tiredness and impatience of working people with daily difficulties, of erratic supplies, lines outside shops, the growth in the cost of living, erratic raw materials deliveries to factories, of the lack of progress in the organization of production and common life, he wanted to evoke much more wider reflection among listeners. He gave an unequivocal answer to the question asked today: Strikes will **not** change anything for the better. This truth is getting home to ever more people, those most emotionally moved included.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY goes on to say: Everybody in Poland has got to draw practical conclusions from the critical evaluation presented by the first secretary of the PUWP CC. There is one denomination of these conclusions--the socialist system of our country and shaping of socialist social relations. Each criticism of the shortcomings means today more socialism, as socialism means justice, respect for people and their work, it means conditions for the concordant cooperation of the entire nation. Socialism means an equitable wage, an equitable distribution of goods, modesty and honesty of everybody, both of those in public post and of everybody else in every work place. Socialism means the maximal utilization of the national assets in the service of people and the strenuous work to strengthen the motherland.

There are many our common national matters whose sum total is made up by the accomplishments and drawbacks. [sentence as received] Many matters are the topics of important conversations of Poles at the threshold of the successive decade. Edward Gierek's voice in this conversation has attracted and is attracting a wide response. Already today it helps us to put this conversation in order. One may argue over the character of the present difficulties, over the directions of solutions, even over the responsibility--Edward Gierek said--but one thing is indisputable: Poland needs internal peace.

None of the actions hitting out at the foundations of the Political and social order in Poland can be or will be tolerated.

The plane of the cooperation for all Poles presented in the momentous speech by Edward Gierek is the plane of full possibilities not only offering the way out of the difficulties in which the country's development has found itself but also for the generation of national property and for providing propitious international conditions in the future, the daily concludes.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE Comment

LD201526 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--"All the Poles who carry in their hearts the sense of shared responsibility for the fate of the nation listened to the speech delivered by PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek with a feeling of relief and appreciation. The statesman drew honest and far-reaching conclusions from the present strike situation. First of all, he stressed communication as to the ways of breaking the crisis, in other words, a democratic dialogue between the employees and the employers," Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE wrote in a commentary on Edward Gierek's speech.

"We heard an announcement of a weighty reform of the system, whose essence boils down to adopting the principle of equilibrium between the indispensable centralism and the fields which call for de-centralization.

"The rule does not only apply to the management of the economy only. It is also valid for the mechanisms of socio-political relations, among which the bringing to light of different opinions and arriving at conclusions together before a boundary [as received] situation evolves seem to be essential postulates. As Edward Gierek said, that requires a new approach to the role of workers' self-management committees and trade unions, also to other social forces which genuinely strive to develop socialism. Catholics were justly named among them.

"One more motif in Edward Gierek's speech deserves particular emphasis. We mean the role of Poland in the maintenance of European order. It is based on the proper understanding of Poland's place in the world, on a partnership-based alliance with the Soviet Union. Poland has long ceased being the 'parrot of the nations.' Poland has become a country on which the fate of peace in Europe is largely contingent. This is also a measure of our civic responsibility," the daily says.

KOR SPOKESMAN KURON INTERVIEWED ON STRIKES

AU201615 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 20 Aug 80 p 2

[Georg Hoffmann-Ostenhof report on interview with Jacek Kuron, spokesman of the Workers Defense Committee (KOR) on 18 August in Warsaw]

[Summary] A ground floor apartment at 27 Mickiewicza Street in Warsaw is the center of feverish activity of the Polish opposition--the apartment of Jacek Kuron, the 43-year-old spokesman of the Committee for Social Self-Defense (KOR). "Obviously, the security service is aware of what is going on here. In a white Polski Fiat, with dimmed lights, there are two state security policemen assessing arriving and departing visitors." Inside, there is hectic activity. There are always between 8 and 10 persons in the 2-room apartment. Jacek Kuron, who has just listened to party and state chief Gierek's speech in which he referred to antisocialist forces in Gdansk, declared:

"Gierek has not given a single answer to the situation. He merely used phrases. I am afraid: A man at the head of a state who has so little understanding of the real situation in the country--that is dangerous. Gierek is finished." Kuron sees a possibility of the government's ending the Gdansk strike by making major economic concessions to the strikers while at the same time demonstrating its strength by a threatening deployment of the militia. "But this would be a Pyrrhic victory. He cannot stop the strike movement as a whole." For it has acquired a force that cannot be stopped by wage increases.

Kuron clearly outlines what is happening at present in Poland: :The standard of living is declining and it will continue to decline. The workers strike--and get a wage increase. Thus they gain money. But what they gain is not just money; they are also gaining something else; Self-assurance, the realization that they can oppose the government. And then they realize that they are getting paper money which is constantly losing value. How should they stop in these circumstances?"

Kuron does not see any chance of a new government, and says that KOR does not want the replacement of one government by another. "The medium-term solution it wants consists in the acceptance of free trade unions and autonomous workers organizations. These elected committees at factory level should get the right to organize also on a supra-enterprise level." Asked whether a government can accept such autonomous organizations, Kuron says tartly: "The government has produced the counterforce; it must accept it."

Further Kuron Remarks

AU201617 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 20 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Warsaw (AZ)--If Gierek does not meet the demands of the workers for free trade unions, then there will be war with the workers class, and he will get this war, said prominent regime critic Jacek Kuron to ARBEITER-ZEITUNG on Monday evening, after Gierek's tv address.

Gierek is repeating himself over and over again, and he is afraid to admit that he or the Polish leadership made mistakes, a Gdansk dock worker said after the speech. Gierek's only answer to the economic difficulties was the appeal for more work. About 300 people at the Gdansk dockyard reacted with laughter to the party chief's announcement that there would be wage increases for further vocational groups and an increase in children's allowance.

Gierek has spoken as if he were addressing children--none of the strikers is going to take his words seriously, said Mrs Walentinowicz, a founding member of the free trade unions who was fired last week by the dockyard management and whose reemployment is demanded by the strikers.

FARMERS STRUGGLE TO HARVEST FLOOD-STRICKEN CROPS

LD202318 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Aug (PAP)--The harvest, now halfway through in Poland is continuing under extremely difficult and varied conditions. Without a moment's rest, farmers are making up for the delay in grain harvest and other urgent farm jobs caused by prolonged rainfall and floods. Grain has been harvested on 4 million hectares out of the total area of 8 million. The harvesting of rape and winter barley has already been completed.

Hard work in the fields is continuing in the mowing, drying and transport of grain and the second haymaking. 400 thousand hectares have been sown with aftercrops to make up for the shortage of protein fodder resulting from a lower yield of the first haymaking. Day after day, more farmers are starting to sow rape and get the fields ready for the autumn sowing of winter grain. The supply of this year's grain to purchasing centres is increasing alongside advancing harvest work.

Nearly 60 percent of grain has been cleared in the voivodships of Bialystok, Ciechanow, Kalisz and many others. In Kalisz Voivodship, where the yield per one hectare is by some 3 quintals higher than last year, nearly three-quarters of the cereal crops and over 40 per cent of the second haymaking, which is advanced in 60 per cent, have been cleared from the fields, (?while in) Ciechanow Voivodship some 60 per cent of grain has been cleared. The second haymaking is halfway through and ten-odd thousand hectares have been sown with rape. Rye harvest is nearly completed in Lublin Voivodship, and the harvesting of the other grains is also far advanced.

Work in the fields is at its peak intensity in Olsztyn Voivodship, where harvesting started even later than in the central and southern regions. Over 60 per cent of grain and half of the hayfields still remain to be cleared there. The sowing of rape is progressing well. It has been sown on some 70 per cent of the planned areas.

The supply of rape seed for this year's sowing has been completed. The supply of mineral fertilizers has been speeded up.

AFP: CHARGE IN AUSTRIA DENIES STRIKE RUMORS

NC201551 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Vienna, Aug 20 (AFP)--The Romanian charge d'affaires here today denied Western press reports of strike action in various parts of Romania.

He described the reports as "baseless fantasies". They referred to rumours about strikes in July at Tirgoviste northeast of Bucharest, at Galati on the Danube estuary and at mines in the Jiu valley of central Romania.

RCP SECRETARY CAZACU RECEIVES MEXICAN COMMUNIST LEADER

AU201900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Aug (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, met Arnaldo Martinez Verdugo, general secretary of the CC of the Mexcian Communist Party, now in Romania as guest of the CC of the RCP.

Views were exchanged on the occasion in connection with the current preoccupations of the RCP and of the Mexican Communist Party and the joint wish was expressed to continually develop the good relations between the two parties, between Romania and Mexico.

DELEGATION MEETS MUGABE, OTHERS IN ZIMBABWE

AU201932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Salisbury, 20 Aug (AGERPRES)--As part of the official visit he pays to the Republic of Zimbabwe at head of a Romanian party and government delegation, Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of the government, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC of the UCY, had another interview with Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, president of the ZANU-PF.

During the interview, they approached questions of joint interest and the existing possibilities for the further development of the relations of cooperation, solidarity and friendship between the two countries and peoples, between the RCP and the ZANU-PF. Broad possibilities were noted to exist for the expansion and diversification of the bilateral relations, especially in agriculture, mining, geology, transport and commercial exchanges. Stress was also laid on the need for closer collaboration between the two countries as regards major international questions.

The delegation also had working meetings with Bernard Chizero, minister of planning and economic development, with David Smith, minister of trade and industry, as well as with heads of firms and businessmen in Zimbabwe.

POLITIKA REPORTS ON CONTINUING POLISH STRIKES

AU201240 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Aug (TANJUG)--Despite yesterday's optimistic announcement on the end of the strike in the Lenin shipyard and some 20 other enterprises in Gdansk, today's reports from that large Polish Baltic port indicate that, judging by all available evidence, the work stoppage has continued and, according to some Western sources, has been even expanded. This conclusion is also supported by Gdansk Radio which has carried a statement by the regional authorities and the regional PZPR committee expressing concern about the climate in this area, a climate that is reflected in the discussion held in some enterprises.

This statement of Gdansk Radio, which has been transmitted by the Cologne Deutsche Welle radio station, says that certain anti-state elements have become involved in the workers' action and appeals to workers "to adopt a sensible attitude to make possible a realistic settlement of the conflict."

However, the Western news agencies that are nearly the only source of information at this time claim that the strikes still continue, that the social tension is spreading also to some other parts of Poland and that Gdansk workers are making new demands on the authorities. The workers have allegedly formed "an interfactory strike committee of Gdansk" which--as it is further claimed--has issued a statement setting out, in addition to the original demands for wage increases and an improvement of living conditions and of supplies, also some other conditions of a political nature for ending the strike. These conditions allegedly include among other things demands for the right to strike, respect for freedom of speech and press, the release of three arrested workers and concrete steps by the government to lead the country out of the present socioeconomic situation.

According to the Western news agencies, the committee is requesting that the government, as a condiction for solving the crisis, publish complete information on the social and economic situation, allow various social groups to participate in discussions on the draft reform program, organize the sale of meat by coupons until the market situation improves, ensure a fully supply of the market and export only surplus food and finally to increase monthly wages by 2,000 zloty ($68) and pay wages to the striking workers for the duration of the strike as if they had worked.

According to reports from Poland, the dialogue between the strikers and representatives of the authorities and the party in Gdansk still continues while at the same time the official Polish circles show no signs of any alarm. The decision of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee to postpone his visit to the FRG that had been planned for tomorrow--a decision that has been officially announced in Bonn but so far not as yet in Warsaw-- and the speech last Friday by Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, support the views of observers that no efforts are being spared to overcome the present crisis as painlessly as possible. The restraint of both sides, which is obviously indicated by all reports arriving from Poland, is an encouraging element in the current social and economic difficulties of that country and the information that so far there has been no unrest and no clashes confirms the determination to avoid any hasty steps and to sensibly and gradually approach a settlement. This is precisely in accord with the speech by Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who in his television address to the nation among other things called for joint discussions and the achievement of a lasting agreement and expressed his confidence "in the collective wisdom of the workers class and its class awareness."

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON POLISH RAIL ACCIDENT

Mijatovic to Jablonski

ID201028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency has sent a telegram with the following content to Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland:

"We were profoundly afflicted by the news of the human victims of the grave railway accident near Torun. On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf I convey to you, to the Council of State and to the families of victims, our sincere friendly condolences."

Djuranovic to Babiuch

ID201330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent the following telegram to Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland:

"In connection with the grave railway accident near Torun in which many citizens of friendly Poland lost their lives, I convey on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf expressions of our most profound sympathy to you, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland and to the families of the afflicted."

MILIC SEES PROBLEMS OF CUBAN REFUGEES AS 'POLITICAL GAME'

AU202042 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Goran Milic report from the United States]

[Text] Cuban refugees in the United States last week hijacked six American planes and forced the pilots to fly to Havana. Reports are coming from Miami, where the majority of the newly arrived Cuban emigrant groups is accommodated, of clashes between the Cubans and the local authorities. Goran Milic, our correspondent in the United States, reflects on this:

Like 10 years ago, Americans flying from Miami to Chicago or New York today fear that they will eventually land in Havana. This time the hijackers are not revolutionary dreamers but are some of those whom Castro called the rejects of the worst kind. In April they risked their lives sailing in small boats to the Florida coast and now want to return to Castro.

One of the two Cubans arrested after an unsuccessful hijacking of an airplane said he will endure jail but that immediately after he comes out he will try again to reach Cuba, although he reflected, I know that prison is in store for me there, too.

In Miami last night, a group of refugees demonstrated, chanting slogans: Give us work; We have not come to end our lives in camps. Over 100,000 came here from Cuba in 2 months. One-half of them were taken care of by relatives, former emigrants, who in Florida form almost (?a mass) organization. But the others have not received anything and they even do not perceive any desire on the part of authorities to help them in their generally modest requests.

Now it is more clear than ever that the fate of the refugees from the beginning was a political game of one-upmanship between Washington and Havana. The Americans believed they scored the first point by the very fact that such a mass of dissatisfied Cubans wanted to leave their country. However, Fidel Castro on his part placed a time bomb by granting emigration permits above all expectations. What is not quite clear at this moment is the answer to the question: Why does Cuba not want to score another point by receiving back its citizens who have become disappointed in their promised land, America.

TANJUG SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY

LD201040 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0948 GMT 20 Aug 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Managua, 20 Aug (TANJUG)--The first agreement on cooperation and exchange of information between the Nicaraguan news agency NEW NICARAGUA and the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG was signed here today.

The agreement was signed by director-general of the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY Carlos Garcia and TANJUG's editor-in-chief Mihailo Saranovic in the presence of representatives of the nonaligned countries' news agencies who are taking part in the current nonaligned news agencies' pool coordination committee session in the Nicaraguan capital.

During the signing, which was carried by the Nicaraguan television, Garcia and Saranovic particularly stressed the importance of direct friendly cooperation between the non-aligned countries' news agencies for better mutual knowledge and closer relations among friendly countries as well as for the establishment of the new international information order.

The agreement's provisions regulate the exchange of information in written, oral and graphic form for use by the press, radio and televisions of the two countries. The exchange of professional staff is accorded by the agreement which also determines cooperation between TANJUG and the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY (ANN) in the framework of the nonaligned countries' news agencies pool.

VRHOVEC LEAVES FOR UN SESSION IN NEW YORK

LD211016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0944 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today left for New York where he will head the Yugoslav delegation to the special U.N. General Assembly session on international economic problems.

ZAMBIA'S KAUNDA TO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

LD210946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Aug (TANJUG)--Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, the president of the Republic of Zambia, will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the beginning of September 1980 at the invitation of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

PRESIDENCY HOLDS SESSION IN BELGRADE

LD201800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Aug--The SFRY Presidency today held a session in Belgrade under the chairmanship of President Cvijetin Mijatovic. The session was attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the highest officials of the federation.

The Presidency considered the information on the forthcoming official and friendly visit by Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia, to Yugoslavia.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, acquainted the Presidency with further measures in the implementation of the comprehensive program of economic stabilization, and in this connection, with the supply of the market with the reproduction material and consumer goods.

The Presidency assessed that the economic situation required all social factors to be fully responsible for consistent and efficacious implementation of the agreed policy of economic stabilization.

The session also considered some other questions within the constitutional competence of the Presidency.

OIL INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS SUPPLY, CONSUMPTION

AU201737 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Aug 80 p 1

[Summary] "Belgrade, 12 August (TANJUG)--Representatives of the petroleum industry at a meeting today at the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia noted that the consumption of oil products in the first half of this year decreased in comparison with the same period last year: In all, about 6.7 million tons of all oil products were consumed in the 6 months, which was 6 percent less than in the first 6 months last year; the consumption of gasoline was about 950,000 tons, about 15 percent less than in the first 6 months last year.

"The representatives of the petroleum industry pointed out that the supply of gasoline, diesel fuel and other basic oil products was, on the whole, regular in the first half of this year. There were no serious shortages of the most important motor fuels in any part of the country. Difficulties only appeared in the deliveries of domestic heating oil even before the ban on sales. In certain parts of the country there were some difficulties in the deliveries of liquid gas and heavy fuel oil, but these were corrected rather quickly through imports. Most problems appeared in the deliveries of industrial oils and lubricants because of the shortage of foreign exchange."

It was said that gasoline supplies will remain regular this year. Problems may appear in the supply of diesel oil and domestic heating oil. Supply may also be affected by the 2-week closures of the Pancevo and Bosanski Brod refineries in September for overhauls. The petroleum industry is of the opinion that motoring restrictions, affecting cars with even or odd registration numbers on certain days of the week, should be abolished, since the higher gasoline price has had a sufficient effect on consumption.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NEW PRICES OF MEDICINES

AU142132 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Summary] "Belgrade, 8 August (TANJUG)--According to an announcement of the Federal Secretariat for Information, the Federal Executive Council at its session today, under the chairmanship of Vice President Dragoljub Stavrev, discussed several questions of current economic policy and relations of our country with foreign countries.

"In the desire to contribute to an improvement in supplying health institutions and citizens with the necessary medicines, the Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision on ceiling prices for producers of certain medicines. The council at the same time recommended that the self-managing interest community of health insurance and the community of medicine producers hasten to conclude a self-managing agreement on prices of all medicines. The decision enables the producing organizations to increase the prices of a priority list of medicines up to the level stated in the decision."

The list contains 360 proprietary medicines, serums and vaccines and 26 kinds of transfusion and infusion preparations in short supply but important for medical services.

The council also approved a recommendation to the Yugoslav national bank to adopt a decision on easy-term loans for retail coal organizations. The council lifted its earlier ban on selling heating oil to households, which ban was to last until 31 August.

The council decided to release 10,000 tons of rice from the federal commodity stocks. It proposed to amend the law on federal commodity stocks so as to improve the efficiency of cooperation with republican and provincial organs.

In order to stimulate the development of small businesses, the council reduced the customs duties on the importation of tools and equipment by citizens returning from temporary work abroad.

A report was submitted to the Council on Joint Ventures of Yugoslav Work Organizations and Foreign Firms. Out of 156 contracts in force at the end of 1979, 44 were concluded with FRG firms, 24 with U.S. firms, 21 with Italian firms, 14 with British firms, and 13 with Swiss firms. Last year, 17 such contracts were concluded and the value of foreign funds invested increased by 39 percent.

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES IMPORTS, EXPORTS IN CETINJE

LD182000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1535 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Cetinje--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was in Cetinje today and on that occasion he visited the Obod electrical factory, one of the largest producers of refrigerating equipment in our country. Having toured, in the company of his hosts, the Obod installations, including two new factories which had just begun with the trial production of combined refrigerators and freezers, and the installations for the production of automatic icemaking equipment, the president of the Federal Executive Council had talks with the Obod leaders and the Cetinje Municipal Assembly. Dr Milorad Stanojevic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, also took part in the talks.

This year Obod will export to the American and West German market about 120,000 refrigerators and its entire yearly production of electric motors. The Obod's plan for several years to produce goods which sell well on the domestic and foreign market has already yielded notable results. Only 2 years ago, Obod covered only 15 percent of imports by its own exports; this year over 60 percent of imports will be covered. Next year, the percentage of covering imports by exports is expected to amount to 80 percent.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, backed Obod's orientation toward growing exports and modernization of production, which is being achieved under fairly complex conditions. This export orientation by Obod, Djuranovic said, is not only a good one but must be affirmed even more and Obod must link most closely its entire development program with an expansionist export policy.

Djuranovic went on to say that exports today had a multipurpose role. Above all, they appear as an essential condition of every work organization being able to import by its own resources; they also appear as an important component of a speedier and more stable development of every work organization.

Speaking about some aspects of the investment policy, Djuranovic stressed that the basic goal of our stabilization policy was to halt the tendency, in existence over several years, of growth in the country's indebtedness abroad. He said that in the past 4 to 5 years Yugoslavia had imported from abroad equipment to the tune of over $10 billion, and that this had created powerful production potentials. This is a good thing, he said, but these production potentials are not yet yielding the kind of results which they could yield in view of modern equipment and this clearly shows that there are considerable unused internal reserves.

Pointing to the continuous increase in imports in the last few years, along with an adequate increase in exports [sentence as received], Djuranovic said that a stop must be put to this policy which we pursued for years. Our task in the years to come, he said, is to rehabilitate the country's balance of payments, and this will be neither easy nor simple. Djuranovic recalled that 10 years ago we had covered our imports with exports by 76 percent, while last year this percentage fell to about 42 percent. We have taken measures he said to seriously correct this ratio. In the first 7 months of the year the situation was corrected considerably because the level of covering imports with exports increased to 58 percent.

CORRESPONDENT EXAMINES DELAYS IN KOSOVO INVESTMENT PROJECTS

AU162025 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Milisav Milic talk]

[Text] The Province of Kosovo is now the biggest building site in Yugoslavia. In the province, 770 projects are under construction, of which more than 400 are economic projects. In the discussions this summer about the stabilization of the economy one stresses most frequently that the construction of numerous economic projects, which ought to contribute to an accelerated development of Kosovo, is being delayed. Milisav Milic, our Pristina correspondent, tells why.

In the present medium-term period, Kosovo will not achieve its planned rate of development because, among other things, the envisaged investments, especially those which would accelerate the industrialization of the province, have not been realized.

The medium-term plan envisages that almost 60 billion dinars be invested for the economic progress of Kosovo. The largest part of these funds is allocated for the construction of projects to produce raw materials, energy and food, which is the strategic aim of the economic development of the country.

This refers to numerous new projects in Trepca that would increase the production of lead, zinc, silver and gold, and a number of projects to process these metals. It also refers to the expansion of the existing coal mines and the opening of new coal mines, the construction of thermoelectric power stations and the completion of two large irrigation systems. These capital projects and a number of others would speed up the economic progress of Kosovo.

All these big projects, however, are running behind schedule, and thus the planned production has failed to appear. Exports and employment also have failed to appear. Both the construction deadlines and the estimated funds have been much exceeded. These were caused by the insufficient organization of many factors. The work is late because of deficient blueprints, poor organization of the investors and the inefficiency of the construction enterprises.

In the summer discussions about stabilization, requests are therefore stressed that the promoters of investment projects should examine the ability of the designers, the constructors, those who deliver equipment and all others who take part in the construction work, and that they should precisely define their obligations and responsibilities.

PODRINJE, KOLUBARA MUNICIPALITIES DISCUSS SUPPLY SHORTAGES

LD192310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1515 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Summary] Valjevo, 19 Aug (TANJUG)--The meeting of representatives of 14 municipalities of the Podrinje and Kolubara region and of large organizations of associated labor trading in agricultural and food products and in energy fuels, held in Valjevo has discussed what has so far been done to eliminate disruptions in supplies to the population. Despite measures taken, the situation has not improved to any considerable extent. There is still a shortage of coffee, detergents, oil, sugar and meat and lately even of lard, solid fuel stroves, kitchen appliances and other items.

The assessment of the participants in the meeting is that so far the biggest problems are those concerning the supply of fuel and meat. The contractual amounts of coal are arriving irregularly. Only some 8,000 tons of fuel oil has been insured for the needs of the region and this is not nearly enough. Although the region is known for its production of large quantities of all kinds of meat there is not enough because it is being exported or sold to other areas of the country where the purchasing and selling prices are considerably higher.

Considerable subjective weaknesses are also to blame for these shortages. The problems lie in the lack of agreement-reaching and pooling of resources between producers and trading organizations and the ultimate consumers.

Taking part in the discussion, Krsta Avramovic, vice-president of the Executive Council of Serbia, said that complex and difficult tasks can be expected in this sphere in the coming period, tasks which cannot be overcome merely by good will. Greater self-organization and discipline are required.

DOLANC ADDRESSES YOUTH POLITICAL SCHOOL

AU191550 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Relja Atansijevic report]

[Text] The 200 students of the youth political school at Vikrce, near Ljubljana--the work of the school runs in plenary sessions, public forums and eight working groups--were visited last night by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He spoke about current political and economic questions in Yugoslavia. Belja Atanasijevic reports:

Stane Dolanc assessed the current political situation in our country as very good, bearing in mind the further development of the socialist self-managing system and relations. Referring to the economic situation and the strivings for stabilization, Dolanc pointed out the well-known shortcomings. All forms of spending are very high. We have reached the position where desires, aspirations and requests for further development exceed our realistic abilities. The difficulties are particularly great in foreign trade, which is developing under the influence of aggravated international economic relations.

However, it is indispensable that one's own shortcomings also are seen. The production capacities are used up to 60 or 70 percent. What causes concern is that over 30 percent of those employed in some collectives absent themselves from work. Having noted this, Stane Dolanc drew the conclusion that a turning point is needed in the attitude toward work and spending.

He also referred to the situation in the youth organization which still have very poor contacts with the youth in work organizations, schools, local communities, social organizations and associations. It is the duty of the youth to reexamine the role and the place of the youth organization in our society and to develop stronger activities in the communities where young people predominantly live and work. One expects the young people to get directly involved in self-managing life, at the same time taking over the burden of responsibility for the future of our community, Stane Dolanc stressed.

BRIEFS

DRUG PEDDLER SENTENCED--The Belgrade District Court on 6 August sentenced Misa Cokin, a student of history of the arts from Belgrade, age 28 years, to a prison term of 2 and 1/2 years. He was charged with unauthorized production and distribution of narcotics. According to the court, in April this year Cokin sold raw opium to several drug addicts in the apartment of one of his acquaintances and also sold raw opium on several other occasions. At the same time the court sentenced Biljana Pakasi, a student of archeology from Belgrade, to a 1-year prison term because she had put her apartment at the disposal of drug addicts for the purpose of drug use. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 80 p 14 AU]

BREAD PRICE INCREASE--The Macedonian Executive Council has adopted a decision on new ceiling prices for various kinds of bread: The price of white bread may not exceed 12.50 dinars a kilogram, of brown bread 10 dinars, and of black bread 8 dinars. The final decisions on bread prices will be adopted by communal assemblies. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jul 80 p 14 AU]